THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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"REVISTA DE BUENOS AYRES."*

Fifty-three numbers of this periodical, part of them collected in thirteen volumes, have now been published. In the number just issued, the editors have reminded us of the objects for which the work was originally established, and have alluded to the difficulties they encountered in giving to it that interest and variety which might make it more acceptable to the general reader. As its title-page indicates, the articles it contains are restricted to the history, literature, and jurisprudence of America. A large portion of the magazine is dedicated to the compilation of local annals and State papers, designed to be of use to future historians, and of evident present interest to the student. The cost of publication of these documents is defrayed by the Government. The rest of the articles, on general subjects, are supplied by unpaid contributers.

A glance at the contents of the last number, a list of which we give at foot, will demonstrate how carefully the editors have, so far, adhered to their prospectus, by preserving a local interest and genuine South American coloring; which, far from being a defect, will be esteemed by all readers as the especial merit of the magazine.

On looking over the notes intended as a contribution to the biography of Puerreydon, whose history is familiar to every one, and also the public documents given by Sr. Molas in his 'Historical Sketch of the ancient Province of Paraguay,' many of them signed by Gaspar de Francia, late President, we become sensible of their value, as the photographed details of a large structure. But, generally speaking, to adapt the parts to the whole, we must be well versed in previous knowledge of the subject. And, it is on this account, that to so many people unfinished memoirs, or detached State papers, are dry reading.

Many of the more serious articles, which have had to be pursued month by month, or at wider intervals, in the 'Revista,' have been republished as separate works. In that form they are of more service to the student; but, on the other hand, numbers of readers must have had their curiosity first stimulated in the periodical, to whose pages they have been attracted by lighter matter, or matter of more general interest. We turn, for instance, to the dryest details of South American annals with all the more zest, after perusing in this number a Lamartine-like communing with Nature, in an aspect more imposing than any in which the French poet could have sought her. For even Alpine lake or mountain is tame, and has vulgar touristical associations, compared with the primeval solemnity and lurid grandeur of the volcano-lit Andes. M. Quesada, in his 'Vaeldas Potosinas,' revels in the subjectivity at least of Andine scenery. Snowy peak, or zigzag pass, he describes apparently from his own imaginings, but the philosophy he extracts is as genuine as if he had described them from ocular experience. To him the boulders of the Andes are veritable sermons in stones From the heights of the Illimani range, where Mr. Quesada has carried us, 'a la luz de la luna,' we can easily transfer our readers into the palaces and gardens of the Incas.

With increased interest all will follow, as well as they are able, the dissertations of Dr. Vicente F. Lopez on the colonisation of Peru. His philology, when it arrives at a comparison of the Kis-hua language with the Coptic, and with Greek and Sancrit roots, is borne far beyond the ken of most of us; but there is much episode in Dr. Lopez's researches that we can enjoy, and in this number, by the arrival of Sr. Montonero's picture, the 'Obsequies of Atahualpa,' Dr. Lopez has had the opportunity of writing a remarkable and learned critique, in which the reader will find not a trace of art technicalities, not a taint of turpentine, but only that thorough appreciation of the subject, the necessity for which gives a superior charm to painting over other arts to intellectual people; and which too often, indeed, induces them to constitute themselves judges of what they really know nothing. It is interesting to the readers of the 'Revista,' who may have followed Dr. Lopez, to see the overweening fondness his studies have inspired him with; for all that is Peruvian. He glories in ascribing to the theology of the Incas the scientific definition not only of the pantheism of Hegel, Fichte, and Schelling; but of the generally received creeds; and he cannot restrain his contempt in comparing the civilisation of the Peruvians with that of their Christian conquerors, or the rude faces of the Spanish friars in Mr. Montero's picture, with the nobler lineaments of the native martyr and his mourning attendants.

We must leave some other matters of interest to devote a space in this notice to an article Mr. Quesada, the editor of the *Revista*, has been pleased to address to the *Standard*. No doubt, it was intended less as a reply to our criticisms than as a general declaration to the public, of the object for which the review was established, that seems to be more or less as we have already stated. We committed, however, on a previous occasion, the indiscretion of remarking that the *Revista* was *too dry;* and we even went as far as observing that some of the local annals in the *Revista* read like an almanac. These opinions may have been too flippantly expressed; and if we then thought, as to say the truth we do still think, that the average numbers of the *Revista* are too dry for general readers, we confess to having exaggerated our real impressions, presuming that the object and spirit of our remarks would have been better comprehended, as we took the precaution to remind our readers that we criticised from the point of view foreigners would naturally take, even if in so doing they were unjust and inconsiderate. We scarcely needed Mr. Quesada to remind us of the manifest importance of local annals and biographies; and when he asserted that this invaluable class of documents, so prized by a Prescott, are treated with sardonic disdain by the editors of the *Standard*, he evidently misapprehended the gist, and certainly the benevolent intention of our observations. We would ask him, has his list of foreign subscribers increased, and why is it that the *Revista* has disappeared from the table of the Foreign Club? However much it may be to the discredit of the tastes of the members of that association, the fact of its disappearance has some significance, in support of our opinion that the *Revista* would gain in influence by a stronger infusion of lighter literature, and its valuable historic records would thus have a wider circle of readers. And as for the dearth of amateur contributors, to which Mr. Quesada alludes, we can scarcely believe that literature is at so low an ebb in Buenos Ayres as he would have us believe. There are many readers of the *Revista*, and perhaps still more of the *Standard*, who would make an obeisance at the very name of archive or of history, and who would consider our plea in favor of light literature as mere profanity. But we confess to no great admiration for this kind of dull respectability of talent, or for people who, if you were to throw in their way a pile of records, perhaps would not have sufficient chemical power in their composition to extract therefrom a pennyworth of essence. We have a wholesome horror of solemn pretentiousness and serious mediocrity. But if the lightness of our remarks was offensive to the *Revista*, we regret it the more, as our object in extending our review was to drag a publication which, in point of literary elevation, soars many an arrow-flight beyond its contemporaries, from the degrading list of *hechos locales*, to which they too often consign it. With that object, and with Mr. Quesada's permission, we shall continue from time to time to notice at length the articles in the *Revista*, and always in the full consciousness of having, on our parts, the liveliest interest in its prosperity.

* Contents—No. 53—J. M. Puerreydon, Biographical Notes (A. Zinny.) Ancient Province of Paraguay (M. A. Molas.) Genealogy of the Tejeda family. Colonisation of Peru (V. F. Lopez.) Veladas Potosinas (V. G. Quesada.) José Olaya (R. Palma.) El Condor? Verses by (M. Navarro y Viola:) The 'Standard' (V. G. Quesada.) The Obsequies of Atahualpa (T. F. Lopez.) Literary and Historical Notes, &c. (A. Zinni.)

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

BURNING OF CORRENTINO BANK BILLS.

Corrientes, November 10.

Gentlemen,—

Since yesterday I am here, well pleased to get at a distance from the annoying vermin of Tuyuty and Itapiru. I passed the night of the 8th at Itapiru, in a shanty surrounded by every species of beastliness, and teeming with rats; sleeping was out of the question. During the evening we had two street fights, in one of which a combatant was instantly killed outright, being shot in the throat, the ball traversing the vertebra. The other fray was not quite so serious, still it cost one of the champions his right hand (some pain, as well as a round sum of money to amputate the shattered limb), which was severed by a sabre cut. In both cases women were at the bottom of the broils, confirming Mr. Lucius O'Trigger's maxim —"Where there is a woman there will be mischief." The slain man was a sutler, it was gravely disputed if he were a Gringo or a Gallego, the only novelty connected with the adventure; as it was, his death caused no more sensation than if a mouse had died. It may seem strange, yet such was the case, no patrol or police agents were seen to inquire or take any notice of doings that would set an English county in an uproar.

Since the 3rd many of the denizens of Itapiru have migrated to a bare sandbank in the Parana, situated midway from the demolished fortress and the village. Quite a number of shanties have been erected there since I passed upwards. The location will soon be covered with water, when the settlers will have to make another move.

Upon my return to the Isla de Itapiru I was surprised to see the immense depot of Mr. Lanuz bare of everything, where so lately there were piles of corn, biscuit, farina, flour, tobacco, and other commissariat stores, the bulk of a half-dozen large cargoes. All had disappeared, as if by magic, having been transported over heavy roads to the army, by day and night. But for Mr. L. the allies would have been in a bad predicament, particulary at Tuyuty, where after the firing the most indispensable necessary articles of life were wanting.

On the 8th a large convoy left Tuyuty for Tuyu-Cue, escorted by four battalions of infantry and two of cavalry, Brazilians. The cart and mule drivers, mostly peons from Santiago, each carried a carbine and a sword The convoy passed on its way in sight of the Paraguayans, who showed no disposition to interfere. The same day ten ambulances with disabled Brazilians arrived at Itapiru.

The burning at Tuyuty has been a veritable godsend to the Commercial Bank established here. A great many thousands of its bills are supposed to have been burnt, which is very feasible, as the medium was in everyone's hands. The heavy holders of it were not made aware of their situation until it was too late to save anything. It was not till they were awakened from their beds by a roll of musketry, and the more unearthly hum of minnie bullets, which apprised them of the fact, when speedy flight alone was thought of, and numbers of the fugitives fled in their night-dresses, bare-headed and bare-footed. As a matter of course the bank will not be called upon to redeem bills thus destroyed. A gentleman connected with the enterprise anticipates making a fine business ('poner las botas') by the firing of the encampment. Such are the villainous ways of man.

Here is the steamer Stag just arrived, with three tows; steamer and tows are laden with horses and mules.

I must not omit to mention that on her way down the Pingo made a momentary stop at the Guardia Cerrito. As soon as the steamer headed to leave the River Paraguay, a sheet of flames was seen to rise in a part of the Guardia most densely peopled. A bend in the river shut the fire from our view; the last we saw of it people were running to and fro, the fire still burning. I am unable to say what may have been the result. I know as far as a man can know, from trustworthy persons, from eye-witnesses, from patent and notorious report, that if the Paraguayan soldiers had obeyed their officers and abstained from drinking, Itapiru and all appertaining to it would have been a prey to the flames. A line of a mile long of steamers, large sailing vessels, or pontoons, were at the time moored to the bank, the same as if laying alongside of a wharf, and all without the smallest protection.

The ironclads are still at the anchorage in the Paraguay River, of no more use than if they were as many logs. The allies maintain their position north of Humaita, nevertheless the enemy is several miles in their rear, something anomalous "a few of the thorns to be found in the rosebush of glorious war."

At present the surgeons at the hospitals here are kept pretty busy. It will be satisfactory to the friends of Major Jobson to know he is doing well.—With respect,

SINBAD.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Many of our readers will learn with surprize that the approaching and much talked of Presidential election will be the first legitimate Presidential election that ever has taken place in this country, and probably it is owing to this fact that up to the present there has been so much said and so little done in the way of proposing a proper party. Argentines it would seem are at a loss for a precedent in such cases; we know all about electing a Governor, a Senator, a Deputy or even a Municipal, but when we soar above these we are in the dark, party spirit becomes defeated as it were for the want of unity, the clubs cannot agree, the papers cannot even be of accord, and the result is that instead of two candidates, each representing the head of their party, we have some dozens of names starting up, and the bewildered republican hardly knows who to support. As foreigners have no voice in these matters we have up to the present held aloof from a question which possesses so little interest for our readers, but some indefatigable politicians having currently reported that we are pledged to support some one of the candidates, we think it proper to disabuse their minds.

Previous to the American war it was the constant boast of Americans that so exquisite was the machinery of Republican institutions, it mattered after all little who might be named chief magistrate; the laws, the constitution and the people ruled supreme, and the President was a mere officer who held power for the term of 4 years, but the election of Mr. Buchanan, and the awful consequences thereof to the country and to the world at large proved the fallacy of this Republican dream; bitter experience has taught the Americans the necessity of electing a tried man to so exalted a post, and we believe all will admit that although Mr. Buchanan made a faultless Minister at the Court of St. James, he made one of the worst Presidents that ever sat in the White-house at Washington.

General Mitre owes his position as President more to the victorious bayonets of Pavon than the vote of his fellow citizens, and if we are to credit the last advices from headquarters the army presumes the right to dictate to the country another ruler, indeed, it is difficult to disguise from our readers the great probability of the army candidate (whoever he may be) gaining the day in the event of a prompt and successful termination of the present campaign.

The nomination of military men to the high post of President, is, we hold, contrary to the true spirit and genius of Republicanism; the soldiers doubtless have their suffrage right as intact in the tented field as on their farms and in their homes in the provinces, but we can point to the darkest period in Roman history, when the legions imposed rulers on that declining empire, and we have little hesitation in saying that the least eligible party for the future President is an army nominee.

The real matter at issue in the coming Presidential election is the capital question; the interests of the nation, the welfare of the citizens, the prosperity of the country, all hang on this disputed topic, and no matter how shining the qualities of the candidate, unless he is fixed in his views as to keeping the capital in Buenos Ayres, he should meet with no support from his fellow citizens.

The party therefore who possesses sufficient influence with the Chambers of Buenos Ayres to satisfactorily settle the capital question in this city, is after all the real man of the day, the right and proper candidate for the Presidency, and the party who is entitled to the full moral support of the foreign element in the River Plate.

THE SHEEP GRASERIAS.

Owing no less to the extremely low value to which sheep are now reduced by the steady increase of the flocks, and the depreciation of wool, than to the oppressive export duties, our farmers troubled, some for the want of money, others by surplus stock, have determined to weed and improve the staple. To effect this the city consumption of mutton has been found inadequate, and some other means was found necessary to avail of the grease and skin, the saladeros were consequently crowded with animals at 10 m|c. per; but this plan was attended by two great drawbacks.

First.—The loss occasioned by the long distance the sheep were driven, increased or modified by the rate, climate, nature of the road &c., but on a fair average, it may be taken at 1 lb. for every 20 to 30 leagues, sometimes more, seldom less.

Second.—The expenses attending the driving of the animals, with the "comision de a parte" came to about $3 to 5 m|c. a head. To remedy this steam fabrics were erected in Chascomus and other parts, which proved of good service to some of the neighboring estancias: even the largest of these have not been able to accomodate the daily arrivals, and to duly develop this excellent system, establishments must be put up through the country at convenient distances from the Railways.

The first "Graseria" was erected by Srs. Senillosa on their valuable estate El Venado. nine leagues from Chascomus; subsequently another was built on the same principle, thus extending to the neighbors the primary advantages of small cost and little waste in rendering the grease. To this may be added the increased value and tone which its whiteness and consistency have earned for it.

When picked sheep were sold at $40 to $50 m|c. old ones were down at half that figure, to-day they should consequently be worth from $7 to $10. But what is the real case? How have the farmers' difficulties affected this important branch of our trade, by means of the grease factory. Old sheep, half fleece, now fetch $14 to $20 giving from 12 to 15 lbs. grease, and from 22 to 27 with fleece.

In Mr. Senillosa's establishment which may be taken for a perfect model, nothing is wasted, everything is thrown into the vats and rendered down.

The following is the rate paid, as calculated on the probable product. If the animal give from 10 to 12lbs. $9 12 to 18lb. $10. 18 lbs. up $11.

This mode of calculation is particularly advantageous for those who prefer to render down old sheep only, which gives on an average from 10 to 15 lbs. Many farmers are killing or selling without reserve.

To us this does not appear so profitable as the disposal of old sheep only, although of course they do not yield as much as younger and fatter sheep; nevertheless we are inclined to this belief by the fact, that this weeding of the flocks is the surest and most expeditious way of improving the staple. Old sheep are worse than useless, as they sow the seeds of infection in the whole flock. Is it not therefore better to knock 20 lbs. out of them, than to allow them to be the fruitful progenitors of disease.

In conclusion we would recommend Senillosa's principle to our country friends, which would thus create a new source of wealth and prosperity to our countrymen in the camp.

X. X.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Tuyuti, Nov. 8.

Gentlemen.

I am here since the 6th holding forth in a partly burnt shanty. Notwithstanding the gloominess of the social condition of the encampment at present, still it is the best place to obtain reliable information. On the 2nd the Paraguayans landed on the bank near the position the allies had taken in Tayi, and immediately commenced intrenching themselves, in which operation they were surprised by a charge of Brazilian troops, who succeeded in annihilating said band of sappers, composed of 800 men. The few that escaped threw themselves into the river and regained some steamers that came to the protection of the land force. The steamers however did not stand long the fire from the shore; two were sunk, and the other is out of harm's way. Yesterday the enemy landed in force at a small distance North of Pilar; nothing is known here as yet of their subsequent movements. I would fain attempt to recapitulate what really took place last Sunday within the trenches of this encampment, although ere this reaches you you will have received full details, per Uruguay, of how many were shot to death here, how many were bayoneted or speared there, or had their throats cut yonder. Probably there was more slaughter on that day (I mean of the enemy) than upon any other previous occasion since the war began. The bloodiest part of the fight, or more correctly speaking, the butchery, took place at the Calle de Comercio, a wide sandy street studded with stumps of palm trees. The street is three hundred yards long, upon both sides of which the sutlers' stores were, over two hundred in number. Shanties built of pine boards, straw, or tanned canvass. The edifices stood quite close, in many places touching, or not more than a yard asunder. On the night of the 2nd 8,000 men sallied out of their trenches at Curupayty after dark, in front of the allied right; they passed the Estero, entering a palm grove near the forts that crown a small eminence under the command of Colonel Arenas. Here they quietly secreted themselves, and in the surrounding palmars, right on the road to Tuyu-Cué. At daybreak they advanced and passed the ditches of the redoubts without meeting a single obstacle, or being challenged by a sentinel, till they were within the intrenchments. It was then that the allied soldiers discovered that an enemy was near. As may be expected, a bloody hand to hand but unequal struggle took place, and those with a little more prudence, and the advantage of a small distance in the rear, cleared out, narrowly escaping with their lives. The Correntino troops who were near, under the command of Colonel Ocampos made a good but unavailing resistance, only enough to check for a moment the advancing tide, for separated into little groups they had to fight against great odds. On swept the enemy, entering the Estado Mayor, commissariat, hospital and commerce Argentino, to all of which the firebrand was successively applied. Abominable and fiendlike, as may seem to fire a building made of highly combustible materials, filled with sick or wounded, who were left there to their fate, yet the barbarous Paraguayans did so. The firing of the commerce Argentino (which is located at some distance from la Calle de Comercio) was by order of the enemy's officers put down to prevent their men from entering and getting drunk, vain measure. The attack was bold and well executed thus far; however Lopez had forgotten the tendency of a craving appetite, and devouring thirst would overcome the strictest discipline, and the most formal orders. The plan at the Argentino commerce did not succeed at the Calle de Commercio. Here the windwardmost shanties were being set on fire, when a large portion of the Paraguayan forces betook themselves to the shops the fire had not yet reached, where they commenced to plunder and devour the good things of the worthy 'vivanderos'. Brandy, beer, gin, caña, anything that first came to hand, all were disposed of without discrimination, the men losing all respect for their officers; the result of it was that in a little many hundreds of the assailants had got beastly drunk, so much as to be unable to walk, or even to stand upright. Those who remained sober obeyed their officers and took up their line of march for Itapiru meaning to do there as they had just done here. This force left Tuyuty, and was some distance from it, on the high road for Itapiru when they were countermarched. In the meantime another party attacked the Brazilian redoubts at headquarters but were repulsed with slaughter, nevertheless a Paraguayan boy went so far as to plant the colors of his country upon the parapet of the works. It did not float there long nor did the daring youth survive his act. By this time it became necessary to retreat which was done, leaving the insane drunkards to the tender mercies of those who made them pay dearly for the wanton barbarity of setting fire to the hospitals, roasting alive its wretched invalid inmates. It was now hundreds and tens of hundreds went to their long account unshriven, unaneled—shot, bayoneted lanced, drunken as they were with victory, and alcholism, it cost no effort to make an easy conquest of their lives. Barbarous as it were I am persuaded that in the present case Englishmen or Frenchmen, would have done the same in retribution of the cruel deed. As it is, it forms a sad episode to the "pride, pomp and circumstances of glorious war." In Itapiru it was one of those sights, that although sad in itself, and tragic enough in its effects cannot be viewed with a serious face, for it was certainly highly ludicrous. women, children, civilians, officers, soldiers, horses, mules, carts all jostling, huddling, and crowding together in one vast stream rolling along from Tuyuty, gathering new force and density as it advanced, carrying everything before it towards the port of Itapiru, cries, curses on all sides, consternation depicted on every countenance. Boatmen charged two and even five pounds to take one a few yards out. Derby day was nothing to it in its variety of aspect. Upon the whole things are not very satisfactory here, in fact one finds but little to eat, and that little costs an enormous price. Every exertion is being made to strengthen the earthworks. Porto Alegre is always on horsback.

The Calle de Comercio presents a confused sort of appearance. On either side are two ranges of charred ruins; at one extremity are a few shanties remaining, in one of which your humble servant has secured lodgings; any quantity of smashed crockery, bottles, demijohns, pots, pans, &c. In the street are cartloads of cartridge boxes, bayonet belts, caps, over-coats, 'ponchos,' all more or less saturated with human blood. At my present abode there is a small inclosure, not so large as is the patio of your office; little as it is it contains the traces of where thirty-four men died, as many pools of clotted blood tells the sad number. The fire at Mr. Lanuz' depot is still smouldering, as also at other places. Firing is continually going on in front, at the right, and at the Boqueron, artillery and musquetry. Now and then the Paraguayans regale us with a congreve rocket, ugly customers, very swift of speed. Since the 3rd not a word is said of the cholera; it would seem the panic had frightened it away, at least from the Estero Bellaco for the time being.

With respect,

SINDAD.

THE TUYUTI SURPRIZE.

ANOTHER DESCRIPTION.

On the night of the 2d inst. General Barrios, at the head of 8,000 men, mostly infantry, left Humaitá and encamped about four squares from the outpost of the Paraguayan Legion, without being perceived. An hour afterwards he received a chasque from Humaitá, and proceeded thence, leaving the army in charge of Colonel Jimenez. This chief, at daybreak, divided his army into two divisions: one of 6,000 men attacked the vanguard of the Allied army, and the other 2,000 the Brazilian redoubt, in charge of Major Cumbru Mattos and the convoy; the former took possession almost instantly of the trenches of the Paraguay Legion, under command of Colonels Itúrburú and Baer, who, not being able to resist the attack, fled away the best way they could. The enemy proceeded, without stopping, to Porto Alegre's encampment, about half a league from the vanguard, burning and robbing everything they met on the road, until they came hand to hand with the first Brazilian troops, who were about two squares from Porto Alegre's head-quarters. These two or three battalions could not resist the impetuous attack of the Paraguayans, and were obliged to retreat inside the 'cuidadela,' where Porto Alegre had put together his brave soldiers to resist the enemy, who at the same time had made an attempt to attack the left flank of the Allied army, at a place known as 'linha negra, so as to prevent Porto Alegre making use of the troops that were keeping that point.

The struggle then was horrible, and the confusion still greater, and while this division of 6,000 Paraguayans was acting upon Tuyuty, the other column of 2,000 men, after robbing what they could from the convoy, marched upon Paso de la Patria, with the intention of burning everything and taking possession of that important point: general depot of hospitals, munitions, &c., of the whole of the Brazilian 1st and 2d Corps d'Armée. No sooner had they crossed the Estero Bellaco to realise their plan, than General José Luis Menna Barreto, with the 13th and 14th Cavalry, and Colonel Paranhos' Brigade of Infantry, encamped thereabouts, fell upon them, obliging them to repass the Estero in search of the grand division, which at the same time had been defeated by the valiant Porto Alegre and his soldiers, who pursued the enemy in complete confusion for some squares from his trenches, until they made on effort to retire in detachments, while Colonel Paranhos, who had taken charge of the troops under command of Brigadier Menna Barreto, in consequence of this General having been wounded in the mouth in the commencement of the fight, hostilised the left flank and rear of the enemy until these met with some Brazilian and Argentine troops that came rapidly from Tuyu-Cué, under cover of their line of trenches.

Porto Alegre had two horses killed under him, and received a contusion on his left side, occasioned by the fall of the second horse, and had his life exposed every minute whilst crossing on horseback before a line of riflemen. He himself killed the Paraguayan Major, Castillo, discharging upon him three shots of a revolver, when this chief, after taking from the hands of the ensign the Paraguayan colors, attempted three times to place it upon the trenches before Porte Alegre's house.

It is difficult to describe the valor, *sangfroid*, and activity displayed by the gallant Porto Alegre during the most dangerous moments, and it will be enough to say, that the result of this surprise depended upon *one man!* Had Porto Alegre, although valiant as he may be lost his head on that terrible occasion, Tuyuty, Paso de la Patria, and Itapiru, by this time would be in possession of the Paraguayans. He deserves, therefore, enthusiastic thanks from every soul that sympathises with the cause of civilisation against barbarism.

Porto Alegre was brilliantly seconded by General Andrea, son of the old veteran General of the same name, who once more showed his military qualities, conducting his soldiers to the most dangerous points during the attack, and exposing his life with the greatest serenity. General Albino and Colonel Paranhos, were also heroes in this great 'jornada,' and their behavour is above all praise.

The Paraguayans left in the camp about 2,000 killed and 400 wounded and prisoners. The Allies lost about 800, mostly wounded, having to lament the loss of the brave Major Cunha Mattos, who commanded the redoubt, garrisoned by the 4th Battalion of Artillery, at the right of the vanguard, whose Etat-Mayor, almost all disappeared, except the Adjutant and Lieutenant-Colonel, Commander of the 42d Volunteers.

There was a great deal of injury done by the Paraguayans, who came furnished with incendiary torches, for the purpose of burning all the Argentine stores, and robbing the Brazilians. The burning of Lanuz' depot of provisions at Tuyuty was of very little importance, as there were at the time only rations for three days for 600 or 800 men.

The Brazilian hospital and Providoria at Tuyuty did not suffer at all, as the Paraguayans did not reach the spot where they are placed.

A DAY TRIP TO MONTEVIDEO.

The great civic holiday of San Martin falling on Monday this year, several parties took their passage in the Villa del Salto on Saturday, for an excursion to Montevideo; owing however to the very sudden fall in the river Uruguay, the Villa del Salto did not arrive until 4 p.m. on Saturday, and having to take in provisions, and also discharge some wool bags from Mr. Drysdale's estancia, Paysandu, Magnasco (one of the most popular commanders in the river), very properly postponed the steamer's sailing until the following morning.

At 7,5 a.m. precisely the gay little steamer freighted with a goodly crowd of passengers, weighed anchor, and as we shot by the Ponton a heavy dirty looking craft, we could distinctly observe the deck crowded with a number of Mr. Ascasubi's passengers, probably the last recruits received from Genoa. The morning was delicious, and the Athens of South America looked to advantage from the roads. After the custom-house and gas-house the most conspicuous object is the round tower at Lezama's garden, it is the only monument which stands out in bold relief, and inspires Hibernian associations. As we steamed over the bed of the River Plate cable we could see either shore: Punta Lara is however more discernible than Colonia. The peach mounts on the estancias are plain to the naked eye, and we even thought we could see Mr. Bell's estancia house capping the fertile plains.

The most pleasurable trip available for the residents of Buenos Ayres, is a day voyage to Montevideo. But for a few miles, the traveller loses sight of the shore and the monotony of steamboat travelling is relieved by the constant meeting of steamers and sailing vessels, bounding on the billows of this highway of River Plate commerce.

The majestic River Plate is seen to much advantage on passing the light-ship, the receding Buenos Ayrean shore seems as if to make a way for the immense estuary, whilst the currant which comes in an unbroken line from the andine steppes of South America, here mingles with the briny waves of the Atlantic. We leave to psychologists to say what the real influences of a lovely morning, pleasant society, immense breakfast preparations, and the reinvigorating zephyrs which comes gushing from the atlantic, may have on the mind, the soul, the brains of an incessantly worked man. But we confess as we walked the quarter deck and gazed on the immense expanse of water, called a river; we thought of the poor mariner Solis, who one morning in the 16th century first entered the river, which he baptized the Plate, a name which posterity accepts to this day. The impetuous current as it dashes to the ocean suggests the idea, that the waters like our hopes, revert to Europe. But the bell rings for breakfast, and everyone makes for the cabin there is nothing much to remark on a first class steamboat breakfast. Owing to the competition of lines, more attention seems to be paid to the creature wants of the travelling public than formerly. Sherry and champagne gratis would probably tempt the most inveterate river hater to a trip in these steamers, for ourself unaccustomed to such matutinal luxuries, we were contented with coffee. The great secret of life we hold lies in a light breakfast—the man who feasts at 10 o'clock in the morning is heavy all through the day, and we merely mention this fact as we note a growing fashion in Buenos Ayres to despise old customs, and to breakfast at midday at the cafés; this is a great mistake.

It is really extraordinary however the great change which takes place in steamboat society after meals; before we go to table the passengers hardly even salute, but the music of plates, knives and forks create conversation, and before the meal is concluded the boisterous laugh, the loud argument, and the sparkling joke create a noise, a din on board, which to the philosophic mind proves that in the long run mortals are alike. As we coffeed on deck a rather amusing argument sprung up between Mr. Cornwall, the great American dentist, and Mr. Shaw, the well known Calle Venezuela merchant; the Dr. maintained with a patriotic 'naivete' that the greater the debt the greater the nation, and that the present United States tariff was a sublime effort of a people to pay off the debts of a generation R. M. D. without saddling the obligation on posterity. We have no time now to report the argument, suffice it to say that Mr. Shaw completely refuted the argument of the Dentist as regards the grandeur of a great debt, and by some pointed remarks showed the growing decline of American foreign commerce. At about 2 o'clock we sighted the Cerro, glasses were then called into request, and very shortly as we bounded on with steam and tide, the Queen city of the Plate lay before us. Republican debility has left the Cerro what it is to day, nature formed it for a great fortress, but its dismantled parapets and charred walls speak the history of a people who have survived civil strife. The first vessel that met our view, was the Spanish frigate, that rode at anchor at an immense distance from the shore.

Further on we noticed the Narcissus and another oscillation and we were in the bay. We passed close in under the Cerro, and as we skirted the shore and gazed on the pauper fortress, we thought of the lines:

Many a vanished year and age,
And tempests breath and battles rage,
Have swept o'er Cerro, yet she stands
A fortress form'd to freedoms hands;
The whirlwind's wrath, the earthquake's shock,
Have left untouched her hoary rock;
The keystone of a land, which still
Though fall'n looks proudly on that hill.

Just as we anchored the Lady Lang dropped in, having chased us all the way from Buenos Ayres. In company with Pestalardo, Lelmi and Mr. Wells of the South Plaza, we pushed ashore, and the first man we met on the stairs was Mr. Sauze, the cidevant diligence man. Our description of how things stand at the Mount we hold over until to-morrow.

AFFAIRS AT HOME.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT).

London, October 8, 1867.

At this dull season there is nothing of great interest or importance to communicate. The West End of London is of course out of town, and the East End would like to be if it could. Business continues very slack indeed, and it really seems as though confidence would never be restored and things recover from last year's disastrous panic. There is plenty of money everywhere, but people are afraid to use it, and for the present at least prefer to keep it idle, like the talent wrapped in a napkin.

You have had a desolating war so long on your Continent that we are getting jealous of you, and are therefore going to have a small one on our own account. Of course the great event just now is the Abyssinian expedition, and everything gives way more or less to that in point of interest. It looms up at every turn, and wherever one goes it cannot be avoided. Unfortunately the whole thing is so vague that the public are afraid the Government does not know how to manage the expedition properly, and anticipate in some degree a repetition of the Crimean blunders. Abyssinia is an unknown country, and everybody makes some different suggestion as to the conduct of the war, so that if there be wisdom in a multitude of counsellors things ought to be satisfactory, but I fear there will be many mistakes made and much needless expense incurred. The fact is the Government hardly contemplated such a serious affair when they decided upon sending the expedition, but although the cost will be very great the war may be considered popular, and it would be much more so could we feel certain that the authorities know thoroughly what they are about.

Things on the Continent are tolerably quiet, but there are everlasting rumors of war; and you will see that Garibaldi has been troublesome, and has had to be arrested once or twice. France and Prussia continue outwardly civil to each other, but preparations for war are not wholly discontinued on either side, and it is impossible to say how long this civility may continue. The Roman question is now a leading feature in our newspapers, and has regularly its daily paragraphs. For the next few months at any rate we anticipate nothing warlike.

The French Court is at Biarritz, where, by the way, an accident has just occurred which was near proving fatal to the Empress and the Prince Imperial. Happily, however, they were saved, and no evil consequences have ensued. They were nearly drowned by the upsetting of a boat, and you will see a full account in the London newspapers.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are at Wisbaden, whence they will return home in a few days. The Princess is very much better, and the doctors anticipate that H.R.H. will soon be quite well, and able to take her accustomed part in the various ceremonials and festivities of the Court, from which, unfortunately, she has long been absent.

Your readers will, I am sure, rejoice to hear that Mr. Thornton has just been appointed Ambassador to the United States. It is a post requiring in a pre-eminent degree the greatest tact, experience, and diplomatic ability, which can be brought to bear, particularly at this juncture of American politics and relations between the two countries. Mr. Thornton had only just been nominated to the embassy at Lisbon, when the lamented death of Sir Frederick Bruce occasioned a vacancy at Washington, and this choice of a successor is a gratifying proof (if any was needed) that Mr. Thornton's abilities and long experience are thoroughly appreciated at the Foreign Office. It is not always one can speak on such an appointment from personal knowledge, but in the present case I happen to have the privilege of doing so, and shall always retain a lively recollection of pleasant hours spent at Mr. and Mrs. Thornton's quinta in Buenos Ayres.

A new line of steamers has just been established between London and your port, and I hear of one between Marseilles and the Plate, so altogether you have plenty of steam communication and must be doing an enormous trade.

ALPHA.

ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

November 12, 1867.

It is something strange that we encounter so many difficulties in getting anything like reliable information on the doings of the 'montoneros,' and even the state of the upper provinces. The papers up there do not seem to consider it necessary to write for the information of the exterior world. Their editors appear to think that circumstances which are known to their locality must as a matter of course be known everywhere. But the fact is there are no newspapers, worthy the name, published outside the Litoral. They are all little pettifogging sheets at the service of local parties; and the art of abusing a political opponent is about the extent of their acquired knowledge. The great questions of National polity and commercial progress are completely ignored or are treated in a school-boy strain.

No one appears to have an idea of Varela's whereabouts. He attacked and took the capital of Jujuy, from which it appears he was driven, as was the case in Salta, by General Navarro. Some say he took the road to Bolivia, others that he has returned to Rioja. You will have read the official notes published by the *Eco de Cordova*. It appears to be certain that Varela's second in command, Colonel Lisondo, is dead; but Varela himself is alive and well.

I think we must disculpate the Government of Bolivia from any participation in the 'montonera' troubles of the interior. It is evident that Saa has not been able to get any aid from that quarter; and it is less probable that Varela should have succeeded when Saa failed. Bolivia is opposed to the Argentine policy as far as the war with Paraguay is concerned, and so is Chile; but I am very much averse to believing that either of those countries think that anything can be gained by fostering the Argentine 'montonera.' That Chile entertained hopes of the success of the Mendoza revolution when headed by Saa, there is perhaps good reason to believe; and it is extremely probable that there had been some previous talk about the session of the Andine provinces to that country in case that the revolution should succeed in upsetting the Argentine Government and annul the preponderancy of Buenos Ayres. But the ease with which the so called revolution was put down, and the invincible Saa obliged to run away with such precipitation, taught a different kind of lesson to our transandine brethren, and they can hardly entertain hopes of National agrandizement through the means of Varela's cut-throats and highwaymen.

The affairs of Cordova are still fermenting and hissing in their political chaldron. Peña is however an excellent man, and one of his Ministers, Caceres, is a man of talent. They are both respectable, and besides the support of the Liberals, they have many friends amongst the Ruso party. Peña seems to be the only Government possible just now in Cordova, that is if any Government be possible. There is a tremendous outcry about the intervention of National influences against Luque; but it is only necessary to read Luque's paper in which he throws up the Government, to be convinced that it was morally and physically impossible for him to continue any longer in power. What could a Government do in a province containing 150,000 inhabitants, with a revenue that scarcely sufficed to pay the Comisarios de Policia? Luque was, I believe, a well intentioned man, and has been much maligned and most injustly too; but it is very evident that he could be nothing but a King Log amongst the Frogs the Cordova commonwealth. It was not Arredondo's machinations that tumbled him from his pedestal—it was the inherent weakness of his own position. What I am afraid of is that the same thing will occur to Peña, and every other Governor of that ill-fated and badly educated province. In Cordova when a chief magistrate is set up, instead of being supported and strengthened, it appears to be the immediate occupation of friends as well as foes to undermine his foundations, weaken his position and debilitate his power. These tactics commence from the hour of his inauguration; and it consequently requires only a very short time to place the Executive in such a tottering state, that a breath of sedition—a sergeant of a picquet, or half-a-dozen escaped criminals from jail, suffice to tumble him over. And these happy events are dignified by the name of revolutions, and a deal of "Doctors stuff," that is political slang of Doctors of Laws, is expended on the occasion.

But enough on politics. I do not often indulge in them, and for a good reason—were I to do so, none of your subscribers would read my letters; and to say the truth, I would not read them myself.

Mr. Consul Hutchinson is bringing to conclusion another and very comprehensive work on the Argentine Republic: the 'prospectus' is out already. The name of the work, which will be in two volumes, each containing 400 pages, is "Up the Paraná, with some South American Recollections from 1862 to 1868." It will be published at the moderate price of 21 shillings, which is much cheaper than his first work. The following is a general synopsis of the contents:—

"On the Indian tribes of the Paraná during and after the Spanish invasion—on the Pampas, Gran Chaco, and Patagonian Indians of the present day—on the Gauchos, their customs, habits, and sports—on the Indian languages still existent in the Argentine Republic—biography of General Mitre—on the land laws of Santa Fé, Buenos Ayres, and Entre Rios—on colonisation projects within the last six years—on the progress of railways and river navigation—on the war with Paraguay from its commencement to the present time—on the Paraná river to Corrientes—of my trip to Uruguay, with description of Urquiza's Palace at San José, and a tour in the Banda Oriental—of Agriculture in the Argentine Republic—of Education in Buenos Ayres and the Provinces—of a trip across the Andes—of Revolutions in the Provinces—of Custom-house laws, and laws referring to taxation—of Indian invasions—tables of commercial progress—varieties of beef-curing processes—the present state of sheep-farming—healthy climate and change of seasons in the Argentine Republic—religious liberty allowed in the State, and several subjects not here included, of interest to immigrants as well as to men of capital."

Electioneering has already commenced here. We have two candidates, both friends of the present Administration. The one is Mr. Cabal, the millionaire, and the other is Dr. Freyre. The latter is supposed to be the favorite candidate of the Government, as Mr. Freyre will carry out unswervingly the policy of Mr. Oroño. Mr. Cabal, although a Santafecino, has resided so little in the Province, that he is scarcely known outside of the towns. But it is understood he is supported by General Urquiza, and consequently by the latter's friends in the Province. The *Ferro-Carril* is down upon this candidature, and is rebuked by the *Tiempo* of Santa Fé, who reminds the Rosario paper that both Cabal and Freyre were friends of the present Administration and liberal-minded man. What I fear is, that the Opposition will take advantage of the division in the ranks of Mr. Oroño's friends, and get in an old fogie of the Santa Fé type.

The recruiting for the National army in Cordoba, has had the effect of causing the disappearance of all the peones. None are to be had, and traffic is almost suspended in all parts of that province. W. P.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

I have seen by the late English papers that mutton hams have been introduced to England from Australia and sold so well that the Australians intend adding a salting establishment to all their grease factories.

Now, if we cannot compete with Australians in the wool market I certainly think we might, by a little energy, be brought to compete with them in the mutton-ham market. Let us take a lesson from our Oceanican cousins and save the legs of mutton from the grease boiler; to do this every saladero should prepare to salt down these or other parts of every sheep they slaughter—perhaps it would be advisable not to confine the salting to the hams alone, the shoulders may be as marketable as the hams.

If the owners of graserias imitate their Australian colleagues they will make greater profits and be enabled to pay much higher prices for fat sheep. There is no experiment requiring trial in curing mutton hams, for I believe every farmer, at least every British farmer, in this country constantly prepares mutton hams for his own use; as such the salting and smoking process is known to all and too simple to require explanation. In fact we do not depend on the graserias alone: every farmer should melt down his own sheep, cure the hams and perhaps the shoulders also for exportation; a little trouble and very little expense will enable farmers to do this—a boiler proportioned to the number of sheep or flocks of sheep will not cost much, empty wine or spirit barrels can be purchased at every village and at every store through the camp; some of these will answer for salting the hams in, while the grease can be put into the others ready for exportation; if the stock of these barrels should run short grease can be put into empty flour or sugar barrels by pouring it in when cooled, or, it may also be put into bladders; of course neither of these latter vehicles will answer for exportation, consequently it must be sold something cheaper than if put up in wine or spirit barrels.

If every farmer had his own boiler he would be enabled to improve his sheep rapidly and gradually approach Mr. Latham's golden dream. If we depend solely on the graserias and butchers we must prepare to sell at very reduced prices or otherwise retain our old, common and defective sheep. Any practical estanciero is more competent to superintend the melting down of his own sheep than many of those who at present manage the graserias: gross mismanagement and a total want of knowledge of the business had so much increased the expenses of some of these establihments that they were obliged to shut them up.

DICK.

THE IRISH IN THE RIVER PLATE.

Messrs. Mulhall, proprietors of the *Buenos Ayres Standard*, have forwarded to Mr. E. B. Neill, Monte Videan Consul General in London, a further remittance of fifteen guineas for the West of Ireland Famine Fund, contributed by the prosperous Irish settlers in Rio Plata, one of whom writes as follows:—

"We should be ashamed openly to profess ourselves Irishmen, or of Irish origin, if every other body of our race should have its representative spot in the Irish history of this century but ourselves. We, in this section of South America, at least will not suffer the indignity of being justly considered the 'last of any race.' It shall not be said of us that we contributed our money to assuage the great distress of Lancashire, the gaping wounds of war in our big and rich brother of the North, the helpless distress of the poor downtrodden Pole, under the iron heel of the merciless Autocrat, the French inundation, &c., without doing anything for our own. We emphatically say, 'no, we must not think we are of stuff so flat and dull.' The poor servant-girls of the Union, the Irish of South Africa, New Zeland, and Australia, shall not outdo us in noble generosity to the families of the patriots of our 'father land.' Too long have we slept, but rally now and say, 'better late than never'."

To Messrs. Mulhall, Buenos Ayres.

Gentlemen,—You will perceive from the foregoing paragraph, which has obtained general circulation in the press of the United Kingdom, that your second draft on Mauá's Bank, being a total of £25 10s., has duly reached, and been conveyed to the Very Reverend Canon M'Manus, recipient and distributor of this Fund. Such unexpected liberality has emboldened me to promise yet further help, especially for the admirably managed Girls' Schools at Clifden, where it is sought to furnish permanent employment in what should be a staple manufacture, that of Winsey;—a material peculiarly suitable for female apparel in the River Plate, being light, strong, and durable. It resembles, in texture and (any) colour, the familiar and fashionable Scotch lindsey, but is superior in many respects, including economy in first cost; and it is now coming into much demand among our middle and upper classes, particularly for most becoming morning in-door and walking dresses. The establishment of such an industry in such a locality is considered of the first importance by the promoters of the present movement,—a work which obviously commends itself alike on the score of benevolence and patriotism.

By the time this acknowledgment reaches you, our long bitter winter will have fully set in. Then, indeed, the ever-chronic, and now most acute distress in the wild bleak region of Connemara will be intensified by the severity of a climate that would strain the stamina of any well-clothed well-housed population, much less a population whose mere animal existence, in the absence of nearly all essentials of human vitality, is perhaps the most surprising of those innumerable insoluble perplexities which the very word "Ireland" necessarily conjures in the mind of every reflecting observer throughout the world. It is demonstrated by those who practically know best, while the contrary is alleged by theorists who virtually know nothing, that all Ireland is fast decaying in the one solitary item of possible improvement which remained to her woefully reduced and daily diminishing numbers, viz., agriculture.* But, whatever be the discrepancies of evidence, the contrarieties of opinion, in regard to the condition of other portions of the island, about this portion there is, unfortunately, an agonizing unanimity between domestic witness and extraneous judge.† Thus one of the latest native panegyrists of "progress and prosperity" elsewhere, Sir Wm. Wilde, himself proud of being a Galway man, admits that, within his own individual experience, nearly the whole district has retrograded into such absolute barbarism of the desert, that even so guarded and fastidious an artist can only depict the preternatural desolation of the scene by borrowing the colours of perhaps the most appalling picture of incurable human woe in Holy Writ. From it probably those at a distance may be enabled to perceive the point, though happily not to feel the barb, of the merciless irony implied in the saying as to "improving a people off the face of the earth."‡

It is in behalf of this scant and scattered, though, in the aggregate, still numerous people, a people preeminent in the best times of their country for their country's proverbial attributes—purity of morals and physical comeliness, feature and form courage and courtesy of the antique type, bright, brain, gentle generous heart frank and fearless hands§—it is in behalf of the fast-vanishing remnant of this now almost unique race, cowering, like moor-game and sea-fowl, beyond the Shannon, along the breaker beaten shipless bays, and tradeless inlets, and granite crags of the Atlantic coast, that their fortunate fellow-countrymen in the labour-paying, profit-yielding, food-abounding plains of Rio Plata are invoked to remember, with emphatic earnestness, what indeed Irishmen, and. above, all Irish women, never anywhere forget, namely, the claims of hearth and home, of country and of kin; and to act accordingly; that is to say, in the exact mode so worthily initiated in your journal.

Faithfully yours,
E. B. NEILL.

2, Cannon-row, Parliament-street, Whitehall,
London, October 8th, 1867.

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* It is a disheartening task to have to point out, year after year, the unquestionable evidences of the decline of agriculture in Ireland, as brought before us in the annual returns of the Registrar General. Agriculture is drifting steadily backward, and it is becoming more and more difficult to counteract that tendency.—"Irish Farmers' Gazette," Dublin October 5th, 1867.

† Near Ballinahinch (the once famous residence of the all-hospitable Martins.) I met an English gentleman who has fished the lakes thereabouts for the last thirteen years. He was deploring the want of labourers, all gone that were good for anything. 'What,' I asked, has not the Law Life (the giant Insurance mortgagee of scores of square miles around,) given a fillip to progress? 'No, they have left off nearly all they began, except their habit of raising the rents.' All an this was abundantly confirmed by another; while the marks of old tillage on the now bare hills were even more painful than the ruined cottages.—A Somersetshire Rector, in "Daily News," Oct. 4th, 1867.

‡ From Maam to Oughterard, brown bogs, bare mountains, a succession of small lakes, and a few cottages, are all that remain of the great Martin estate, which it was hoped would have been turned into a garden by the vast wealth, good management, business habits, thrift, honesty, and energy of that great London Company from whose mild rule such brilliant expectations were entertained twenty years ago. Looking around now, and not seeing any effort at their fulfilment, with no drainage, no reclamation, and scarcely any planting, those who remember the baronies of Ballinahinch and Moycullen, and the ancient territory of Gnomore, in former days, are reminded of the lunatic in Judea out of whom the Devil was cast, and of whom it was said that, having taken with him seven other devils more wicked than himself, the last state of that man was worse than his first.—"Lough Corrib, its Shores and Islands." By Sir W. Wilde, M.D., Vice President of the Royal Irish Academy, author of "Beauties of the Boyne," &c. London, Longmans, Oct., 1867, crown 4to. pp. 306, price half-a-guinea.

§ It may be of interest to record here that, among eminent living foreigners who have borne personal practical testimony to the still abiding prevalence of noble traits in the old unmixed uncontaminated Connemara blood, is Baron Liebig, whose invaluable utilization in Europe of Monte Videan meat [Extractum Carnis Liebig], so justly honoured with the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition, has given more than golden currency to his name in South America, from Andes to ocean on either side. During a tour in West Connaught some years ago, with a relative of the writer of this note, and accompanied by the well-known national lyrist and novelist, Mr. S. Lover, the Baron continually expressed admiration of the heroic stature, classic symmetry, and agile strength of the male peasantry, and of the unconscious modesty and simplicity, not less than the vivacity, grace, and beauty of the other sex. Still more astonished was he at the perennial cheerfulness of both sexes, in age as in youth under privations that would madden the phlegmatic hewers of wood in the Black Forest, or the most torpid drawers of water in the delta of the Rhine. But the great German chemist, scarcely less great a metaphysician, wholly failed to analyse this mystery of all mundane mysteries, viz., how it is, why it is, there should be such difficulty in discovering, or at least in applying, what might satisfy a people whom palpably so little would content, and whose true reproach indeed ever has been, that their too buoyant and over genial organization engenders a willingness to be content with infinitely less than the minimum of civilized requirements at this period of Christian history.

LATEST FROM FRAYLE MUERTO.

Rosaio, Nov. 12th, 1867.

News has just reached us that the Indians have made another raid upon Frayle Muerto, and have succeeded in carrying off the whole of the horses and cattle from Monte Moliuo, the property of Messrs. Goodriche and Seymour, effecting their escape without coming within range of the rifles of the estancia. Mr. Seymour is now here endeavouring to raise and organize a party of volunteers for the purpose of penetrating into the Indian territory and making reprisals; it is to be sincerely hoped that every assistance will be rendered by the Government of Cordova to the expedition, as it must now be apparent that unless some steps are at once taken the valuable estancias on the Saladillo will be no longer tenable.

THE OUTRAGE AT CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

November 10, 1868.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen,

As you are well aware of the animosity existing between parties in this town, it is useless for me to enter into a detail of their wrongs, suffice it to say, that where the low 'gaucho' passions take root no force will eradicate it, and all stratagems imaginable take the place of justice when power is at stake.

Last Sunday the elections for three Municipals took place. The opposition on both sides was strong. Long before the appointed hour the Liberals took possession of the table, and when the others came they found the honest Judge had formed the table purely of his own. Seeing the injustice of such an act Mr. Santú demanded, in the name of justice, that the election-table should be carried by vote. It was all to no purpose; they would not undo what they had so basely done. This being a matter of trivial importance they quickly arranged the affair, and proceeded to canvass their side, and, having done so, they took down those on the opposite, who were all Irishmen, as an Anglo-Porteño was one of the candidates. A mob of insolent 'gauchos' at the door hissed the Irish as they entered, or painted their coats inside, or some other impertinence truly consistent with the 'gaucho' principles. But this was only a matter of little importance to what occurred afterwards. Finding that their case was hopeless, they sud denly attacked the defenceless Irishmen with their knives and 'rebenques,' and severely injured two of them. Our illiterate Juez de Paz has been the promoter of this foul deed. I ask if any Judge should allow armed men to attend at elections? He told them personally to be prepared, that the 'gringos' (as he had the kindness to call them) were armed, when they did not even carry a whip. But this did not keep back the voters of the popular party, many of whom went up to vote, but were rejected. Their statement of the elections has gone before Government ere this, and a protest likewise, and, if it be passed, it excludes all the wealthy and enlightened 'capilleros' from the scene of public events, as none would be so degraded as to join the others. You may ask who are they? The penniless few. Hoping you will excuse the intrusion on your valuable space,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
IMPARTIALITY.

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"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1867.

THE POSITION OF THE ALLIES.

Whatever doubts may have hitherto existed as to the late fight at Tuyuti and its immediate consequences on the campaign, the last mails from Paraguay have fully removed them. Lopez has commenced to draw in his lines, the allies to strengthen their position at Tayi and Tuyuti, and the squadron to rain down shot and shell on Humaita, As yet however the allies are very far from having shut in the enemy at Humaita; 'chasques' arrive night and day from Asuncion, not only through the boundless wilderness of the Chaco, but also by a lower road which skirts a village to the left of San Solano; the country hereabout is so densely wooded that indigenous warriors find little difficulty in baffling the allied outposts, and until the allies receive further reinforcements it is not possible to shut in the enemy on that side of Humaita. The operations of Lopez are at present watched with the most intense interest by the allied commanders, since from the declarations of deserters and others it is very generally supposed that the Paraguayan General meditates another blow at some part of the allied lines; but whatever military genius Lopez possesses it is of that peculiar stamp which obeys no rules, and mocks all precedent. Immense trenches close to Paso Pucu and extending to Curupaiti are now being constructed by his order, and his advanced posts on the right flank of Humaita have fallen back to an inner intrenchment hitherto unknown to the allies; these tactics on the part of Lopez betray a desire on his part to get the allies as much as possible into the country, whilst he concentrating on the Peninsula, aims evidently at striking at the rear and thus getting between the allies and the Parana, still none can solve the real drift af Lopez's plans, and possibly he may find it difficult to solve them himself, for they are destitute of method or science. Porto Alegre with some 14,000 men stands guard at Tuyuti waiting night and day for the attack which deserters announce, but which we very much doubt if it will ever take place. Caxias fixed in his determination to hold Tayi is running up fortifications and constantly sending strong reinforcements; the place is at present defended by 12,000 Brazilians and 15 pieces of artillery. Tuyu-Cué, where the Commander-in-Chief has his headquarters is more exposed than either of the two former positions, and has been debilitated owing to the constant reinforcements sent to Tuyuti and Tayi. Thus stood the belligerents on the 15th inst., but although it was generally supposed in the allied camp that Lopez meditated another attack on Tuyuti, we understand that the Commander-in-Chief has received further information, which leaves little doubt that Lopez intends leaving a strong garrison in Humaita, dismantling Curupaity, and making a sally on the Rio Hondo road, leading the bulk of his forces to the banks of the Tebicuari. As to the great stores in Humaita there is no doubt that the Paraguayans have supplies, but not on such a scale as was generally supposed; droves of horned cattle feeding within the Paraguayan lines are seen from the allied watch towers but not sufficient to enable Lopez to hold out for any very prolonged period; in fact there seems to be now very little doubt that Lopez intends to survive Humaita; and the allies are now becoming aware of the fact that they will have to fight the enemy on every hill-top and in every glen. The only possible way to escape such a tedious and harassing compaign is to post a strong force on the pass at the Rio Hondo, so as to check the Paraguayans at this point, and hold them at bay until Porto Alegre from Tuyuti and Neves at Tayi can come up and take the enemy in the rear. As to the statement that Lopez did not allow his troops, who attacked at Tuyuti, to come within the trenches, this is a mistake; he held them encamped outside for one day merely in order to be ready to follow up the attack e following night, but his men are now within the trenches, and if we are to credit report occupied in removing the guns from Curupaiti to Paso Pucu. The guns taken at Tuyuti have been mounted by the Paraguayans at their batteries, and one splendid Whitworth gun which the allies had in constant use is now raking the Brazilian position on the flank.

The Public of the River Plate was not prepared to hear that there are probabilities, and that Lopez intends to leave Humaita, since it was generally supposed that the fate of that stronghold would decide that of Lopez, neither can it be supposed that the Paraguayan leader meditated such a move himself, since if so he would have evacuated the place before the Brazilians mounted their guns on the hills of Tayi—but the fact stares us all in the face now and it will require all the military skill and ability of the allied generals to frustrate this new movement of Lopez.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Tuyuti, Nov. 15th.

Gentlemen.

The Paraguayan force that made the offensive movement here upon the 3rd, retreated to their nearest line of earthworks, 1800 yards distant from the advanced posts of this encampment, where they remained till the 12th, when another move was made with their artillery to their second line, 600 yards from the first, in the direction of Humaitá. However a force still continues in the first line, where they keep up a desultory cannonade, doing but little or no harm. Invariably at *midnight* the firing of the enemy begins, and generally ceases at ten of the following morning. The fire is not returned from the encampment till daylight appears; at times much noise is heard, to which small heed is given: it is termed the Tuyu-long range. On the 13th a reinforcement of over a thousand fresh troops reached here, seven hundred of whom were policianos from the Province of Rio Janeiro, very soldier-like in their movements and appearances: they had a brilliant band of music. Three hundred of the newly arrived forces were from Cordova, and a hundred or more were recruits enrolled in Europe, mostly Italians or Prussians; of these very particular care was taken that none should be wanting at roll-call, nevertheless a few had deserted on the march. The foreigners thus recruited at an enormous cost are the most ineffective men in the army, few of them possess the qualifications necessary for a campaign in Paraguay, ever ready to run away at the first opportunity; not one of them out of twenty can manage a horse, or knows how to swim; after eating a meal or two of tired beef they become invalids, and are useless for all military purposes. Every precaution is being taken to prevent a recurrence of what took place on the 3rd. Porto Alegre is always on the move, early and late inspecting and directing like a practical man what is to be done. The weak points are strengthened: numerous patrols scour the adjacent grounds. All offal or rubbish deleterious to health is burried or burnt. The convoy leaves here semi-weekly for Tuyu-Cué. Droves of cattle daily come, but are very lean. The Calle de Comercio is in the same state as it was last week: a copious rain put out the smouldering fires. The invalids are promptly sent to Itapiru or Corrientes. In the retreat the enemy left a heavy piece of artillery sticking in a 'pantano.' A party of Brazilians supplied with oxen and mules were unable to extricate it, when like many things done in the country, it was postponed un til 'mañana,' to make fresh efforts to recover the abandoned cannon. When the second essay was made, the gun was gone, no one could tell what had become of it; probably the Paraguayans could explain the matter. Notwithstanding the cholera is supposed to be extinct, there has been two cases of it reported during the week. Firewood has become a scarce article in the encampment; I have seen two and a half Bolivian dollars paid for as much as a man could carry on his head. The extensive jungle that were near the camp, have all, long since been cleared away, and burnt, in order to destroy the shelter they gave the Paraguayans, when it was a dense forest; fuel sufficient to cook a piece of meat is not to be had, now; it has to be brought from a long distance. Squads of soldiers are daily detailed for the purpose, each of whom brings a bundle of faggots. The scarcity of firewood here, is said to have been one of the motives that impelled Caxias to move to Tuyu-Cué. Water may be had at any place in the camps by digging a yard below the surface, in some spots it is found at a few inches; it cannot be wholesome, since the adjacent ground has become a vast cemetery of human beings. as well as of brutes. It is urged that the water was the prime cause of the cholera. The Brazilian troops have more pay, (which they get) better rations, and are better clothed than the Argentines. The aggregate number of the allies is officially set down at 47,700. viz. 40,000 Brazilians, 7000 Argentines, and 700 Orientals. These numbers must be very near the mark, inferring from the number (900) of cattle slaughtered at the different encampments for the daily consume. The enemy's force is variously stated from 15,000 to 25,000. Be their number what they may one thing is certain, they are without a commissariat, money chest, horses, or draft cattle. Among the hundreds of Paraguayans slain upon the 3rd none of their numbers had boots or shoes, many had neither coats, jackets, shirts, drawers, pants, or any other clothing than a worn out coarse poncho, and a leather cap: nevertheless the dash made here fully attests that till now, Lopez is not to be trifled with. The denizens of Itapiru are continually in bodily fear of him. Every indication is seen there of another expected and much dreaded raid. However no preparations are in progress to dispute the enemys supposed intentions. It is said if he were inclined to repeat at Itapiru what was done on the third, he could do so with impunity, as the garrison with the artillery, have been marched to the front. Many and varied are the expedients resorted to, in order to avert the imagined impending emergency. The long line of vessels that were moored to the bank of the Parana, valuable steamers, square rigged sailing crafts, or pontoons loaded with costly cargoes; since the assault have been moved to a distance from the shore; to the pontoons (two of which are of the capacity of 700 tons) belonging to Mr. Lanuz, tugs are attached alongside with steam up day and night.

At the village every civilian who is able to keep a horse, or mule has one ever ready, to take their departure at a moments warning. Ship masters are clamorous to get rid of their freight as fast as possible. Boatmen have erected shanties on a sand bank at a wide distance from the shore, where they nightly betake themselves: by day, the temporany homes are not lost sight of. The peons of Mr. Lanuz are armed with swords, and carbines, at their employer's cost, the only seen thus accoutred, still it is probable when put to the test they would keep in view the prudent remark

He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.

Menna Barreto with a command of 12.000 men of all arms, maintains the position taken at Tayi an important point that deprives Humaita from all communication with the north. To all appearances Lopez is concentrating his forces in the vicinity of Humaita, what his next move may be time alone can tell. That the days of his rule are numbered there is little doubt; it may be he will do as the strong man did, who pulled down a house.

Gentlemen with respect,
SINBAD.

THE INDIAN INVASION.

Frayle Muerto, Nov. 8, 1867.

I have not received any letters from you for some time. You promised to send me some old *Standards*, as it is the only source of information we have in this forlorn place. The commission we intrusted you with was excellently executed (of course I mean the rams), which are very much prized, and worth more than double what was paid for them. They arrived in first-class condition.

We had a very narrow escape a few days ago. Those infernal Indians made a desperate raid, taking from Mr. Goodriche 18 horses, his well-known 'parajero,' the tordillo, and 520 head of cattle, and from Mr. Stowe 75 bullocks, the greater part of one large flock of sheep, and every available horse they could lay hold of. Mr. Best's estancia was surrounded by the villains, but he defended his property manfully, with the assistance of Mr. Maurice and Mr. Stoddart and a few peones. Too much praise cannot be afforded to the latter parties, as well as to Messrs. Fairburn, Pierce Creagh, and Wm. Kemmis, who happened to be in view at the time, coming from Cordova. Each of them had revolvers, and fought their way manfully, wounding a good many and killing three of the savages; their party carried them away. In spite of the heavy losses we have suffered by the Indians driving off our cattle, &c, we are thankful in having escaped without loss of life. We are about forming a garrison to drive back the brutes, which can easily be done, and very little assistance required from Government. Messrs W. Seymour and Caye are in Rosario, forming a small army of our countrymen to try and recover the lost property.

In consequence of the raid shearing has been greatly knocked about. Our wool is very clean, but of course light. 'Burr' is unknown on these camps. From the late accounts per *Standard* wool seems to be in very bad demand.

We have had great rain last week, and hail stones as large as turkey eggs, which destroyed our maize, wheat, and potato crop. You would be surprised to see what an amount of tillage surrounds Frayle Muerto, we have at present 15 squares by 10 of alfalfa, and 6 of maize, which are doing well since the rain, notwithstanding it was cut to the clay by the hail-stones. When returning to Rosario send me a few English papers.

THE NEW MARRIAGE LAW.

PROTEST IN CORDOVA.

We extract from the *Nacional* the following protest against the Santa Fé Civil Marriage Law. The question seems to create great excitement in that Province, and the protest in question has several hundred signatures.

"When public opinion strikes against the dictates of private conscience the most grievous of tyrannies is perpetrated, more especially in a country swayed by republican institutions; for in reality public magistrates are not invested with any peculiar authority, but only such as the people whom they represent have given, and therefore cannot be wielded to shake off the yoke of religion, emancipating themselves from the laws of God and the Church. The Civil Marriage Law recently sanctioned in Santa Fé is one of those unjust and tyrannical acts, for whenever a Catholic seeks the holy sacrament of matrimony his conscience is wounded by the forced celebration of a ceremony condemned by the Church. The Roman Catholic doctrine on this point is—that Jesus Christ raised the matrimonial contract to the dignity of sacrament, and thus among Christians the contract and the sacrament are inseparable. Our Holy Father Pius IX. did but echo those sentiments in his pastoral to the Cardinals, on the 27th September, 1852, when, referring to the civil marriage law proposed in the Congress of New Granada, his Holiness expressed himself in these terms:—'No Catgolic is inorant of or can doubt that marriage is really and properly one of the seven evangelical sacraments instituted by our Lord Jesus Christ and that consequently no marriage can be celebrated among the faithful without the sacrament; and, furthermore, any union of Christian man or woman without the sacrament, even though accordant with civil rites, is nothing more than adultery and a concubinage, repeatedly condemned by the Church.' The holy oracle of catholicism has thus pronounced on this attempt to pervert the sacred union of Catholics into a mere civil obligation. Can such a law be otherwise than anti-Catholic? or could we regard it as else than impious?

"All doubt as to the hostile spirit which framed this law is dispelled by the Governor's note to the Minister of Education, wherein his Excellency treats of the difficulties produced by the publication of the venerable Bishop of Paraná's protest.

"The Governor of Santa Fé, whose participation in this is unquestionable (having fostered the project, and even recommended it to the Legislature in a special message), reviewing the antecedents submitted for his decision, makes particular note of the conduct observed by the Bishop and clergy, conduct which, examined in the light of religious prescriptions, amounts simply to this—To have refused to sanction marriages where both contracting parties were not in a position to celebrate the ceremony well, and to have disowned the validity of marriage with Catholic and Dissentient, when not performed according to the Catholic rules, was but to fulfil their duty. This is the only reason for the worthy functionary's recriminations.

"The Civil Marriage Bill was passed under the pretended name of tolerance and liberty of conscience, notwithstanding the Government could not tolerate the protest of a Catholic Bishop, who, obedient to the dictates of his conscience, declared how contrary said law is to the doctrines and teachings of the Catholic Church. The same magistrate has pronounced said protest an infamous libel, and has even used the most violent and extreme measures against the holy and venerable prelate, his assisting ministers, and all good Catholics, issuing warrants for the apprehension of any individual found with a copy of said document.

"As citizens of a neighboring Province, independent of the Santa Fé Government and Legislature, though closely united to her people by the sacred ties of religion, we protest against this vile law, and the no less arbitrary acts of the Government. We protest, in the name of the most holy Roman Catholic creed, which we profess, against the sacrilegious outrage which perverts the holy sacrament of matrimony into a profane act.

"We protest, on behalf of the most cherished interests of families and society, highly compromised by a law which, by divesting marriage of its sacred character, removes the most powerful barrier against vice, and throws open a large field for the exercise of those licentious passions, which not all their civil codes could repress.

"We protest, in the name of public peace, entirely disturbed in Santa Fé by a law so diametrically opposed to Catholicism, from which the country has derived its most glorious traditions; and in name of the peace of the other Provinces, justly alarmed at the contemplation of the impious strife now agitating a sister state, and threatening to carry devastation through the length and breadth of the land.

"Finally, we protest against those violent acts which have been committed or attempted on the Bishop of Paraná for fulfilling his duty in protesting against the law, on the Parish priests because with becoming zeal they listened to the voice of their superiors, and on the Catholic people because they manifested their respect to the holy authority of their pastor.

At the same time we adhere in every particular to the protest of the Bishop of Paraná, and we now desire to offer a vote of sympathy and felicitation to so worthy a prelate, as likewise to the clergy and people of Santa Fé, for the noble and energetic manner in which they behaved.

"Cordova, October 25, 1867."

Here follow seven hundred signatures.

TERRIBLE MURDER AT LA PAZ.

FULL DETAILS.

Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned, have found it our painful duty to make you acquainted with the facts of a most distressing case which has just occurred here, and we trust you will do us the favor to insert this letter, containing the full account, in your paper:—

A young English gentleman, the son of a barrister-at-law, of good family in England, named Halliburton Johnstone, was killed at an estancia on the coast of the Feliciano, under the following circumstances:—As far as we can gather at present, Haliburton Johnstone engaged himself somewhere within the last year as peon, on the estancia mentioned and was thus naturally brought much in contact with the other servants of the establishment. Amongst these was one Fidel, the cook at the estancia, with whom it appears, for some time before his death, Johnstone was not upon good terms, frequent wordy disputes having arisen between them. The other day they had been quarrelling about something, when, according to his own account, the cook stabbed Johnstone in the chest, and when the poor young fellow attempted to draw his pistol stabbed him again in the lower part of the abdomen. Some days after this Johnstone died of his wounds, and was brought into La Paz to be buried in the cemetery. It was only the day before his death that we were first apprised of his being ill, and some one who was in La Paz at the time, told us that his death was occasioned by the kick of a horse. Now comes the curious part of the story. Some person sent out a 'curandero,' or quack doctor, to the estancia, to look after the wounded man, instead of sending the doctor of the Policia, who is an Englishman. After his death this quack doctor returned to La Paz, confirming the report that he died from the kick of a horse. We heard however in several quarters afterwards that such was not the case, but that a knife had been used. Being determined to find out the truth of the story we rode in to La Paz on the 11th inst. to make inquiries, and get permission for the English doctor, Mr. Ashworth, to inspect the body. After encountering some difficulty from the Secretary of the Chief of Police, who told us his Chief was taking a 'siesta,' and could not be disturbed, but, as you may suppose, we were not contented with that, we got permission from the priest and the Chief of Police to have the body disinterred for examination. Several men went with us to

witness the disinterment; and we all could see plainly enough, before the doctor pointed it out to us, the mark of a deep knife-wound in the abdomen. The doctor gave us his certificate as to the wound being the cause of death, and we got the signature of one of the Chief Commissaries, and 8 or 9 men besides, to the effect that death was occasioned by stabbing with a knife. The other wound in the chest we did not see, owing to the difficulty of staying for any length of time near the body, which was much blackened and decomposed. Having obtained the doctor's certificate of the cause of death, and the signatures of the witnesses to the wound on the body, we made a deposition to the effect, "that we recognised the body, and had also seen the wound," and then presented the papers to the police secretary. He informed us that the cook was suspected, and sent out a 'partido' of soldiers on the same evening to arrest the murderer, or if he could not be found to bring in all the people from the estancia, and the clothes and other effects of the murdered man. The 'partido' arrived at the estancia, and found the murderer, who declared that he was standing talking to Johnstone, with his knife in his hand, when one of the horses kicked him on the elbow, and drove the knife into the poor fellow's body. The serjeant of the 'partido' told him he was telling a lie, and he then confessed that he had killed Johnstone, but said that Johnstone had fired at him. However, it appeared afterwards that he stabbed him first, and when the poor boy attempted to draw his pistol, which exploded in his hand, before he could aim it, he again caught him by the throat, and stabbed him again in the belly as before.

It has appeared strange to us, and may appear equally so to you, Gentlemen, that a body should be brought into La Paz, and that permission should be sought and obtained to bury the body, and yet that the Chief of Police, and the other authorities, should know nothing of the cause of death, and should have taken no steps to discover it? It is also worthy of notice that the entry in the priest's list of burials, was that the body was that of a man of 70 years old, and infirm, and that at the office of the Policia it was described as a young man of 20 years, and giving his right name, which was Henry, or, as they spell it, 'Henrique.'

We think it right to mention that the authorities here appear in no hurry to collect evidence in the case, or send the prisoner for trial, and we would inquire, *en passant*, whether the law in criminal cases be this, 'that a criminal who is attached for murder, if his first examination be in his favor, can be let out on bail until trial?" We ourselves were of opinion that such could not be the case, but being assured of it by the secretary of the police, we wish that it may be made public as a thing to be remembered.

Gentlemen, this, we are informed, is the first time that the officers of the law in La Paz have been questioned in the discharge of their duty, and we are advised, by several disinterested parties in the town, that the consequences may be unpleasant.

Now, Gentlemen, we, are with the exception of a Mr. Price, at the Estancia de los Ingleses, and Dr. Ashworth, the only English in this department; and unless the case at present before us is warmly taken up by our countrymen, and is properly represented to General Urquiza, we feel sure that our lives are not safe.

We further beg to advise you, Gentlemen, that we have made a plain statement of the facts to the British Consul in Buenos Ayres, and we hope and trust that the Government will assist us in having at least a fair trial.

We have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
Villiers T. Massy,
Alfred R. Arnold,
Rafael de Haro,
William Gibbings.

EXPENSES OF SHEEPFARMING.

San Salvador, B.O. Nov. 4, 1867.

Dear Sirs,

In the communicated article which appeared in the *Standard* 30th ult. headed "Hints to Sheepfarmers," and containing 'a few statistics which can be vouched for at the dates mentioned, your correspondent evidently wishes to prove to sheepfarmers that 4,000 sheep in the Banda Oriental would give a profit, out of the wool money alone, of £310,0.0 per annum, which communication has so astonished me that I wish to tell him what I, from experience, find to be the case.

In the Banda Oriental 4000 sheep would, at the least, be divided into two flocks, and therefore would require two shepherds, each of whom finding his own horses, would receive per month an ounce as salary, and, as rations, say ten capones, ten pounds yerba, and sixteen pounds fariña.

Your correspondent estimates the shearing expenses at 12s. 6d. per 100, or, let us say, $3 mn. per 100, which is the price we pay the 'shearers' alone, but he ought to know that besides shearers we require, catchers, tyers, baggers, cook &c., and the wages paid to these, together with the extra meat, fariña, yerba &c. eaten at shearing time will cause an additional expense of $3 mn. per 100. Shears, twine, bags, cartage, storage and freight are additional expenses which must be incurred, and hence I think the following table will be a little nearer the mark.

Wages for one shepherd.			
12 months at $15:36		$	184:32
5 @ yerba	" 2:10	"	10:50
8 " fariña	" 70	"	5:60
122 capones	" 80	"	97:60
		"	298:02
Wages for 12 months for 2 shepherds		$	596,04
Shearing 4000 sheep at $3 mn.		"	120,00
Daymen and rations		"	120:00
50 bags at 3 cents.		"	15:00
Shears and twine		"	25:00
Cartage on 500@ wool		"	32:00
Freight to Montevideo		"	75:00
		"	387:00
		"	983:04
Wool—5000 @ wool at 32 rls. per arr.			1600:00
			616:96

Which balance has to provide for rent of camp, or the interest of the purchase money of the camp, buildings and plant and the "few little odd things" which do "walk away with the money" and then very little remains as profit I fancy.

In the above I do not put down 'Personal Expenses' as an item, because I consider the owner to look after one flock of sheep himself and to keep and clothe himself his shepherd's wages, neither do I allow for a single extra hand during the year (except at shearing time), and in case your correspondent thinks 32 rls. to be too low a figure for the wool, give him my compliments and tell him that I shall be most happy to sell him a sound, clean lot, warranted free from abrojo grande, carretilla nueva and flechilla at that rate.

We are getting along nicely with the shearing, the sheep, cattle and horses are in capital condition, but we sadly want a good dash of rain before the hot weather sets in.

Novillos $10 mn. Picked capones 9 to 10 rls.

O. X.

THE EXPORT OF GOLD.

If there is any truth in the celebrated saying of Adam Smith—"High prices and plenty, low prices and misery," then this country is fast drifting to the latter, for the price of our staple articles of production were never lower than at present, and owing to the immense import trade going on the prices of every article of European manufacture are also falling. That the expenses of living in Buenos Ayres will, at the rate we are going on, be reduced one-half, there cannot be the least doubt, for wearing apparel and comestibles are falling even faster than wool, sheep, and cattle; in fact, the only item that keeps up in the River Plate is labor; and although the adage above mentioned principally refers to wages, still it also holds good respecting the usual necessaries of life.

Unfortunately, we have no time now to go deeper into this great economical question, but the rather anomalous fact that even now in the height of the wool season we should be shipping gold to Europe, and that the attitude of the Exchange market is such as to engender very grave apprehensions as to the continuance of this export, calls for some comment.

The pecuniary benefits of the Paraguayan war are now obvious to all. Whatever inconveniences commerce may have suffered since the declaration of hostilities, they have been slightly repaid by the steady flow of gold which the war brought to the Plate. Had our industries kept pace, had our produce maintained its market value, this gold would have scattered more over the country, and remained longer with us. But under the actual circumstances of the case, the great result remains, that the influx of specie became so unprecedented that a worthless paper money commanded three times as much interest as the sterling metal. In the midst of this plenty came the Exchange Office, with its healing influence on commerce, and seeming prosperity smiled over the whole land. Yet, under all this bloom, a cancer was slowly but surely consuming the vital interest of the country, and our staple industry was on the high road to depression. The first blow came from a sister Republic, where our Minister amused himself by writing books in place of attending to the interests of the sheepfarmer he was sent to represent. Then came additional duties, followed by increased 'contribucion directa' and a 'patente tax;' lastly, an indifferent season brought home to the most ignorant a general prostration, for which we as yet see no remedy, and, worst of all, the treacherous gold, the cause of all the hopes and fears of many a life, began to leave us. Excessive imports and domestic extravagance had to be paid for, and as our staple industry, stunted by burdensome taxes, was unable to respond to the many cargoes that daily arrived, gold became the only export left to our merchants.

We publish at foot hereof a statement of the gold shipped from this port since the export of specie set in; the amounts shipped in the Liverpool lines from Montevideo we also give, but those by the French mail steamers from that port we have been unable to obtain; we understand that they amount to about £120,000 sterling.

Export of gold, per R.M.S. Arno.

May	£39,106
June	11,215
July	9,732
August	4,242
September	13,367
October	3,555
Total	£81,217

Ro. per French Mail.

April	£ 8,275
May	48,255
June	18,490
July	24,572
August	21,860
September	7,506
October	45,689
November	13,344
Total	£187,991

Marseilles Line.

Bourgogne	£15,240
Picardié	2,460
Total	£17,700

List of Specie shipped by Astronomical Line of Steamers from Buenos Ayres.

May, Copernicus	£50,000	0
June, Galileo	25,100	0
Do. La Place	60,888	0
July, Donati	34,143	0
Do. Flamsteed	23,580	0
Aug., Newton	14,292	10
Do. Halley	3,527	0
Sept., Kepler	16,053	16
Do. Copernicus	83,782	0
Oct., La Place	37,454	0
Do. Galileo	41,974	8
Nov., Tycho Brahe	39,812	10
	£430,607	4
From Montevideo	£162,000	0
Nov., Now shipping, per Flamsteed, about	50,000	0
Total, per Astronomical line	£642,607	4

Specie taken per Liverpool and River Plate Steamship Company's Service.

	B. Ayres.	Mtvideo
June, Mendoza	£ 50,970	
July, Hayti	75,660	£ 23,848
Aug., Uruguay	131,630	68,900
Sept., Cordova	62,730	102,000
Oct., La Plata	105,883	25,000
Nov., Hayti	104,180	25,000
	£531,053	£244,748
Total	£775,801.	
City of Limerick, B. Ayres and Montevideo,	£59,900	0
English packet, from M. Video,	145,000	0
French packet, from M. Video, no returns, but estimated at	120,000	0

Total Shipments from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

English packet	£226,217	0
French packet	307,991	0
Marseilles line	17,700	0
Liverpool Astronomical line	642,607	4
Liverpool and River Plate Steam Nav. line	775,801	0
City of Limerick, to London	59,900	0
Total	£2,030,216	4

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA.

The third annual meeting of the 'Bienhechora'. Life assurance Company was held at the Company's Offices yesterday at 4 o'clock.

The chair having been taken by Sr. D. José M. Cantilo the Government, Delegate, the Annual Report was read, showing the affairs of the Company to be highly flourishing, as may be deduced from the following figures:—Suscribed capital: 2,508,547:31 hard dollars. Policies issued 2,353—Bonds deposited in Bank fts. 618,000 (silver). Deposits returned to number 32,220:71 (silver).

The report, containing full details of the operation of the Company during the past year, having been read, the meeting proceeded to the examination of the different items of the report, for which purpose the books of the Company were laid before those present. After some observations and questions addressed to Sr. Cantilo which were replied to by that gentleman in his usual affable manner, the meeting proceeded to the election of the consulting committee the following having a majority of votes: Sr. D. Antonino Cambacéres, Sr. D. Eduardo Mulhall and Sr. D. Hugo Bunge, the committe for the ensuing year being consequently composed of these gentlemen, in conjunction with Dr. Alcobendas and D. Estanislao Frias who retain their seats another year.

The meeting having passed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and expressed their entire satisfaction at the able management of the affairs of the company during the past year, the proceedings were brought to a close at 5½ p.m.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Tuesday the event of particular interest was the marriage of Miss Buckley Mathew, eldest daughter of Mr. Buckley Mathew, the British Minister Plenipotentiary, to Mr. Arthur Earle. The ceremony took place soon after half past eleven a.m., but long before that hour the English Episcopal Church was filled by numbers of British residents who were attracted, we are sure not only by common curiosity, but by the desire to give additional eclat to the proceedings. We shall be excused attempting any minute description of the brilliant wedding cortege, as in the points of most interest to our lady readers we might easily commit some fatal technical blunder. It is only on an occasion like the present we can venture to ascend to such subjects. But we are quite certain we echo the sentiments of all our readers in wishing every happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Earle. The family of the bride will long be remembered in Buenos Ayres for their affability and kind hospitalities.

General Julian Martinez, who succeeds General Paunero in command of the forces in Cuyo, is also entrusted by the National Government with the protection of the frontiers of Cordova and Sta. Fé. It is high time that the settlers in those regions should be defended from the invasions of the savages. General Paunero is expected here in a few days when Gen. Martinez will leave for his post.

We have reason to believe that what is reported in the army, of the support given by General Mitre to the candidateship of Mr. Sarmiento, for the Presidency, is perfectly correct.

A new steamer the Yi, is being built in the United States under the superintendence of Mr. Flores, for the Montevideo and Salto line. She is expected here in June.

Montevideo is taking the lead in the establishment of tramways. A line from the custom-house at that port to the Union, and the Paso Molino, will be opened by March next. The materiel comes from the States, The cars are being built by Stephenson. Mr. Davidson the U. States Consul is seeing to the proper fulfilment of the contract.

The contract has been abready signed by the Government of Santa Fé and awaits only the sanction of the Chamber of Diputies, for a railway from that city to the Esperanza Colony. The concessionario and contractor of the line is Señor Cabal. Don Adolfo Mancilla is his representative and agent abroad; and Don Juan Czetz y Sestior is the engineer in Chief. The extent of the line is 6 leagues from the Plaza of Santa Fé. It is proposed to extend the line hereafter to Junchales and as far as Santiago del Estero and Tucuman. The preliminary survey of this line as far as Esperanza was made, and the contract signed within ten days which speaks volumes for the enlightened activity and good will of Governor Oroño so ably seconded in this instance by the engineer and by Sor. Cabal's agent. The Government guarantees 7 p. cent. on £7000 p. mile. The following details respecting the Colony in question may be interesting. It is composed of French and Germans and consists of about 2000 souls among them masons, blacksmiths, carpenters but the greater portion are farmers. The yearly produce on an average is: Wheat from 10 to 12,000 fanegas, Maiz 30,000 fanegas. Butter 10,000 arrobas, eggs 4,000,000, Potatoes, Beans, Barley sweet potatoes, &c.; the total exports for last year amounted to 250,000 bol. dols. and the imports to 225,000 bol. dollars thereby showing that there has been solved the great problem of making the exports higher than the imports. The extent of the Colony is two leagues by one and a half and is divided into lots of twenty squares each. At no great distance from this colony lie other two, that of S. Geronimo and San Cárlos somewhat smaller but equally prosperous.

A meeting of the committee appointed to enquire into the saladero question, took place on Monday evening. It appears that all compromise is to be rejected, and the saladeros are to be removed to Ensenada. The Government offer to have an estimate made of the value of the machinery and of the expenses of removal, and pay interest on the amount. With a railway to Ensenada this measure will be a public benefit and will very much improve the value of quinta property in the direction of Barracas. Before long we shall have the banks of the sweetened Riachulelo lined with busy wharves, and the entrance to the stream, deepened and widened so as to admit vessels of considerable draught. Even as it is, there are numbers of people in Buenos Ayres who have no conception of the bustle and shipping business going forward at the quays of the Boca. The greatest change of scene from the peculiar characteristic of Buenos Ayres streets, is the Boca. It will equally remind a Dutchman, a Norman, or Englishman of some little seaport town at home. He can vary his home reminiscences by a trip to the willows and pollards of the Tigre, the other suburban extreme.

The *Nacion* publishes news from Itapiru up to half-past two p.m. on the 11th inst. At that moment there was great alarm in the allied camp, as the Paragnayans seemed to be upon the eve of a fresh attack.

An accident that might have been more serious occurred at the Palermo crossing on the Northern Railway on Monday last. The carriage of Mr. Saguier in attempting to pass was caught by the train, but fortunately without much injury to horses or vehicle, and none to its inmates.

We see with great pleasure that a China cargo has arrived from Hong Kong direct, consigned to Mr. Edward Lumb. The cargo is to be sold by auction in a day or two, and we trust that good and genuine Pekoe and Souchong will be soon in circulation.

The "canard of the *Standard*" which the *Nacion Argentina* only bagged, yesterday, was an extract from a long article from the *Seminario* of Paraguay we published a month ago. The extract was made in Montevideo and has since been the round of all the papers in the Paraná.

We have received by the mail Correntino papers to 14th and Rosario to 17th. Lopez according to the *Esperanza* has concentrated his troops within his second line of defence, which is indicative of dimished numbers in his troops.

The late reports of a revolution in Cordova are contradicted. A Cordova contingent of 200 men had arrived in Rosario en route for Paraguay. They are represented as being in a very dilapidated state in respect to outfit.

The *Pueblo* announces that Varela has taken from Salta 1,000 men and 1 million dollars, and has invaded the province of Rioja.

Sunday was an intensely hot day, numbers flocked to the suburbs, but Belgrano was like an oven; in fact Sunday was the first really hot day of the season, and the heat yesterday was equally great; still, people had their business to attend to, and forgot the state of the thermometer. The fashionable 'hegira' is just now setting in: the Vice-President will shortly start for his magnificent estancia near Lobos, to guide the helm of affairs beneath the shady ombu; Gov. Alsina has not as yet got a country-house, but we believe will settle out at Belgrano; Dr. Avellaneda, Provincial Prime Minister, is waiting his penates to Flores; Dr. Mariano Varela has not yet opened the hospitalities of Local events Lodge; Sr. Gonzales, Finance Minister, has so completely surrendered himself up to Isidran charms that he can rarely be found at his office; as for the two new Ministers, we have as yet failed to learn their rural whereabouts, in fact some think that they will put up at Watson's retreat for the summer.

Mr. Rodriguez, who undertook to pave the Flores Road, has been obliged to suspend payment. He offers the twenty years' concession received from the Government, with the privilege to levy tolls, to his creditors. An influential meeting of residents at Flores took place on Sunday last to consider the question.

Messrs. Baron Campy and Calzadilla have concluded an arrangement with General Flores, to pave with 'adoquines' the Plaza at Montevideo.

We have received from a correspondent in Rosario, a violent diatribe against the recent acts of the Santa Fé Government, particularly in respect to the alteration in the marriage law. If we do not publish his letter in extenso, we are satisfied our correspondent will not attribute the fact to any particular prejudice of our own in regard to the subject in question, but solely to our desire to avoid as much as possible giving currency in this journal to anything approaching religious animosity or controversy. But what our correspondent gives as facts, and so much of his comments as appear to us presentable, we will now in common fairness extract. Firstly he is pleased to say:—"As your widely circulating journal has been the cause of a large number of emigrants coming to this country, and as a great number of them have been sadly disappointed in their expectations, I think it but fair and just that you should repair the injury, by at least preventing others from incurring similar misfortunes. A country where there is no security for life or property, where there is no justice where there is continual revolution, and to crown all where there is no religion or religious liberty, at least in this province of Santa Fé *is not the place* to invite a virtuous and industrious population to come to. The Government of Santa Fé pretending to imitate the laws and customs of the United States, without taking into consideration the different circumstances and habits of each people are rushing headlong into destruction, guided by the advice of a half dozen Canadian Orangemen, they are determined to upset every principle of justice and religious liberty. Those Orange men boast that in a short time they will root out every catholic church in the province."—Again our correspondent says:—Let Catholics publish it through Europe and the United States that if a Catholic priest should attempt to marry two Catholics, he is immediately consigned to a prison by the Governor of Santa Fé." We cannot say we are versed in the details of the marriage laws now ruling in Santa Fé; but if in introducing the validity of the civil contract, the Government have thrown new disabilities in the way of the accustomed forms, we can only say that we should be the first to join our correspondent in condemnation of the law. But it appears to us, that all that has been enacted is the necessity of a civil registration in perhaps a different form to that previously in force, prior to the religious ceremony. If we are mistaken in this point let our correspondent give us the plain details, reserving his anathemas for a separate communication.

The Municipality has made a new street traffic regulation. Carriages and carts are henceforward to go down that is southward along the Calle Defensa and up the calle Bolivar. The same rule is already in force in regard to calles Piedad and Rivadavia, and we should not be sorry to see it introduced in calle Belgrano which is at times impassible when the custom-house is busy.

Messrs. Fulton's extensive drapery establishment is about to be removed to the corner of calle Potosi and Defensa.

The *Nacional* publishes a letter from an officer in the army in Paraguay which says.—"Sr. Sarmiento is the candidate for the whole army, of all its chiefs, of Hornos, E. Mitre, Gelly, &c. &c. We are all disposed to support that candidate on our return to our homes. I may be permitted to state that Sr. Sarmiento has the support of the President of the Republic, General Mitre.

Captain Manton the former Commander of the steamer Lady Lang, has gone to Rio Janeiro to make arrangements for a line of steamers between that port and Montevideo. The Montevidean Government has granted a subsidy to Gen. Goicouria for that line. The General has also left for Rio, and will return in May next.

The steamer Lady Lang has gone to Colonia to lie up in ordinary. She is for sale. The purchase may be effected through our friend Mr. Dowse. To see a fine steamer like that remaining inactive is a curious sign of the times.

We have heard whispers of a duel which took place between two Englishmen near Barracas, on Wednesday morning at daylight. Three shots were exchanged. At the third shot one of the combatants was wounded in the leg. We cannot authenticate the report, and on the contrary should be inclined to think it a sensation fiction.

Talking of sensation we are forcibly reminded of that produced by the war of pens—which is all the rage of the day—we descanted but the other day, upon the great merits of the Waverley pen, and now we cannot help saying that our praises are equally due to the Electro Carbonized pen of Mr. Barnard, with which we are at this moment penning these lines, and the superiority of which over any we have used before is unquestionable.

The new Zarzuela "Valle de Andorra" will be repeated to-night.

The Montevideo Government offers to grant a subsidy of 10,000 pats. annually to any line of steamers connecting New York with Montevideo.

The society of "Estudio musical" met yesterday at the residence of D. Angel Elia. The following gentlemen were elected as a committee of management. President Sr. Elia, Secretary Sr. Brix, Treasurer Sr. Carranza, Vocales Señores Elizalde. Picasso, Estrada, and Farnassi.

The committee appointed to examine and report upon the different projects regarding the saladeros, is composed of the following professors, Montesdeoca, Charles Murray, Perrin, Spelluzi, Lamorino, Rossetti and Messrs. Mariano, Moreno and Olivera.

After the departure of the British Minister, Mr. B. Mathew, the quinta de los Olivos, where that gentleman now resides will we understand be occupied by the French Minister, M. de Noel.

The *Tribuna* proposes a national convention for the election of one Liberal candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, so as to avoid the possibility of the Liberal cause being lost by the division of the votes of that party amongst so many different candidates.

The Peruvian artist Señor Montero has arrived here from Montevideo with the much talked of painting "the obsequies of Atahualpa," which will soon be on exhibition.

2,000 horses have been embarked at San Nicolas for account of Señor Arteaga. This gentleman has lately contracted to supply the Brazilian army up to 8,000 horses.

The names of the unhappy pair who were the first to get married according to the new marriage law in Santa Fé, are Enrique Bertin and Misela Lacoste. These names are likely to be historical. They have rather a French sound which mars the significancy of the event.

For some days past the walls have been placarded with an invitation to the citizens to form a new political club, the 'Argentino.' An installation meeting took place at the Argentine theatre on Sunday last, under the presidency of Sr. Rafel Ruiz de los Llanos The meeting was attended by 800 to 1000 persons. The objects of the club are stated to be the release of the public from the thraldom of certain political coteries; and to counteract what the President calls indifferentism, or what in England is called "political quietism," and what the Greeks called "idiotism;" meaning, we believe, the fact of attending to one's own business, or our own nurseries, and leaving the affairs of the State to take care of themselves. Supposing it to be something of this kind, the President thinks that the evil exists in B. Ayres. Foreigners perhaps have held a different opinion. There was nothing approaching to indifferentism in the meeting. It was violent and uproarious to excess. Stones and knives were alluded to, but we are glad to think not used. After many false starts the meeting finally resolved in the following names as officers:—

Presidente—Dr. D. Ramon Muñiz.
Vice 1.°—Dr. D. Jose Antonio Ocanto.
Vice 2.°—D, Juan Lanusse.
Secretarios—D. Norberto Quirno Costa Rafael Luis de los Llanos.
Tesorero—D. Mariano Billinghurst.
Vocales—Juan Bernabé Molina, Carlos Casares, Candido Galvan, Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen, Dr. Delfin Gallo, Anacleto Pinto, [hijo] Dr. Federico Pinede, Bonifacio Lastra, Diego Gonzalez, Bernardo Solveyra; Manuel Argerich, Victoriano de la Plaza, Coronel Pedro Lacasa, Adolfo Rawson.

Mr. Perkins, of Rosario, has been honored by the Government of Santa Fé with a complimentary vote of thanks for the efforts he has made in calling the attention of the foreign press to the advantages of emigration to these countries.

The public conveyance monopoly is to be abolished, and private persons will be free to establish lines of diligences to all parts of the Republic. The new Government contract with the 'Mensajerias' is limited to the carrying of letters.

The steamer Regulator has been purchased by Dn. Leopoldo Arteaga. She will be put on the Corrientes route.

We hear that Mr. Gottschalk is making arrangements to give a grand concert at the Colon Theatre. He will be assisted by Madame Lablache, and probably by other artists of the Italian company. The arrangements are not yet complete, but Sunday next is the day mentioned for the concert to take place, if the negotiations now in hand are favorably concluded.

We hear, from the South camps, that in consequence of the great frosts, there will be very few peaches on the estancias. There has been one sale of sheep a small flock, good mestizas, at 24½ m|c. per, with wool on. Referring to the sale we published the other day, of the wool of the estancia Los Sajones Mr. Welchman's, at 62, we understand our special reporter has been misinformed, none of the wool of that estancia having been sold at that price. Two parcels of wool from the estancia in question have been sold, one at 65, and another, at 63; but the bulk of the wool is still unsold.

Mr. Carmody, of the Rosario gas Works, has arrived in this city. He represents the works as going ahead favorably, and in about 60 days the pipes &c., are expected to arrive from England. Rosario is progressing rapidly, and so numerous are the new buildings going up that bricks are scarce, and have risen in price.

Mr. Wheelwright has returned from Cordova, the works of the Segundo bridge are going on; they were put back by the loss of the vessel that contained the principal part of the bridge, and it is only now that the company has received duplicates from England.

The river Parana has risen slightly, but it is still very low. Rosario is full of sea-going vessels. Mr. Thompson is loading the English Barque Ogmore with wool and hides direct for Liverpool. There have been no sales, in wool as yet, the market will probably open at 23 reales.

The Municipality at its last meeting fined an individual some $9,000 for breeding pigs within the precincts of the city, contrary to law.

A letter from San Juan gives a fresh alarm in regard to the long threatened invasion from Chile. The Government of Chile received a telegraphic despatch from Coquimbo announcing that an expedition had left Serena for the Cordillera de Copiapo, with the intention of falling upon Jachal.

From Cordova we hear of a 'coup d'etat' on the part of the new Governor Peña. The legislature has been suddenly dissolved.

The last weekly return of the Southern Railway company shows an increase of $210,525 on the corresponding week in last year.

The Espigador so anxiously looked for, arrived from Corrientes on Tuesday evening. She however brought no news of particular interest. In a published letter written by General Mitre to the Vice-President, we see that the heavy losses to the Paraguayans, already reported, are confirmed; and that the allies are prepared against another *coup de main*. This latter fact given on the authority of Gen. Mitre is satisfactory to hear, as the dying throes of, the enemy are too vigorous not to be respected. Gen. Mitre mentions also another important circumstance, he tells us that the position of the allies at Tayi is daily being strengthened. The forces already there can resist a formal attack, and within two hours, 8 to 10,000 men can be sent to their aid from Tuyu-Cué. The batteries on the margin of the river Paraguay have intercepted the enemy's communications by water; and three steamers at Humaita and two in front of Pilar have not yet ventured to pass them.

When the Captain of the port's boat visited the Espigador on her arrival, it was found she had no bill of health. She was very properly ordered into the outer roads. The passengers enraged at the detention, insulted the Doctor of the port, and the crew of the launch; and according to the *Tribuna* when the letter bags were demanded by the authorities the officers of the Espigador insulted them afresh. The launch returned and reported this behaviour. The Vice-President gave orders that the Sylph steamer of war should be sent to the Espigador to receive the letters, and arrest the officers. If this be a true account of the matter, the public will unquestionably be on the side of the authorities. To set at defiance the regulations of society is the very reverse of self government. The motto of democracy is not 'every man for himself, but "each for all."

On the other hand, we see in the columns of our contemporaries serious complaints of the useless detention of passengers at the Tigre; and travelling friends have personally brought under our notice some of the inconveniences experienced by passengers on the Paraná, occasioned by the stupidity of subordinate officials in the 'resguardos.'

It has been proposed to re-christen the Plaza Recoleta, Paseo de la Paz.

The quinta close to the railway station at San Isidro, and belonging to the chemist Mr. Suarez, was sold on Monday by auction for $315,000. The purchaser was Mr. Marcos Civil. After the sale he was offered we understand $350,000 for his bargain.

Frightful accounts have come to us from Jujuy and Salta, of the excesses committed by Varela and his bands of barbarians. On the 10th ult. Varela forced the outer defences of Salta at nine in the morning, and at noon he was master of the place. His followers plundered and murdered the inhabitants, fired the buildings, violated the women, and committed every possible act of atrocity that could enter into the heads of savages. A correspondent of the *Nacion* says—"The streets streamed with the mingled blood of the bandits and the martyrs who defended the place. When they penetrated the city the Montoneros cut the throats of every one they could lay their hands upon. Some of them found their way into the Church of San Francisco, where the greater part of the women had sought refuge. They entered the church on horseback. Slaying an Italian on the steps of the altar, they fell upon the women, and God knows what happened. What is certain is, that the lamentations and screams of the women, the clang of the sabre strokes on the men who rushed to defend them, and the whole scene of horror, is more than I can paint. Finally, the survivors were literally lashed together, and whipped up on foot to the encampment of Varela."

The losses of various merchants in Salta are thus detailed:—Ramirez, lost all. Elias Corrales, the greater part of his effects. The same happened to Manuel Pez and Rosa Ulloa. Simon Abyni, a few of his effects. Salustiano Zambra, $6,000. Casiano Arias, $6,000 to $7,000. Jose Teran, $200. Dolores Ceballos and Manuel Sosa, houses sacked. Valdez Ovejero, $6,000 to $8,000. Narciso Figueroa, completely cleared out; they say he will lose $40,000. Francisco Lopez and Calisto Lanares, a large part of their effects. Juan G. Leguizamon, all he possessed. Carlos Valdez, Faustino Maldonado and others have been losers to more or less extent.

A letter we publish from a correspondent in Rosario gives some particulars in regard to the late invasion of Indians at Frayle Muerto. We should be obliged to our many subscribers in distant parts of the provinces if they would inform us direct of occurrences of that or any kind, in which the foreign population is so much interested.

The recal of Barrios by Lopez, a few moments before the celebrated Tuyuti attack took place, suggests the idea that Marshal Lopez has slight confidence in his brother-in-law; there can be no doubt that there is great room for this supposition, and it happened well for the allies, for had Barrios been in command there would have been less "dispersos" amongst the Paraguayans;—it seems now however to be an admitted fact that the 4th Regiment Brazilian Artillery is "*non est inventus*;" there can be little doubt the whole regiment were made prisoners.

So extremely low is the river Uruguay, that in front of Paysandu the peons pass on horseback; not for many years has the river been so low as at present, only the small steamers can ply above Paysandu.

H.M.'s ship Linnet, and the United States war steamer Shamokin, arrived at Montevideo on the 12th inst.

Lieut.-Commander Michell, of H.M.'s ship Spider, late commander of the Doterel, has received from the Emperor of Brazil a magnificent gold chronometer watch, with chain and locket, the two latter curiously inlaid with fine pearls, for saving from shipwreck the Brazilian transport Lamego off the Island of St. Catherines, a very heavy sea running at the time.

In the account we gave yesterday of the disagreeable occurrence which took place on the arrival of the Espigador, we mentioned that the crew of the Captain of the Port's boat were insulted by the officers of the steamer. The offenders, it appears, were Argentine officers, passengers from Corrientes.

Sinbad has sent down per Yaguarete a box for our museum, containing a number of articles picked up on the last battle field at Tuyuti. Owing to the steamer being in quarantine, we have as yet been unable to obtain these valuable acquisitions.

Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, second secretary to H. B. M. Lagation in this city, has arrived in the packet. This gentlemen comes to us with a diplomatic experience in Athens, Frankfort, Madrid, Paris and Lisbon, and we trust will find himself at home in the

We understand that the Engineer of the National Government, Mr. Moneta has published a most lucid report on the proposed extension of the Argentine Central Railway, from Cordova to the upper provinces. We hope this talented gentlemen will kindly favor us with a copy of this report.

River Plate.

General Pannero at his own instigation has been relieved of the command in chief of the forces in the Western Provinces. He is to be succeeded by by General Julian Martinez.

In reviewing the various accounts last received from Itapiru they seem reduced to the fact that the Paraguayans since the great surprise have continued to harass the allies at Tuyuti by sundry night attacks of little importance. Lopez is supposed to have about 3,000 men distributed between Matto Grosso, Asuncion and Candelaria. The passes of the River Tibicuari are fortified and garrisoned by his troops. The *Esperanza* publishes on the authority of Mr. Anthony Decond, a Paraguayan deserter, a long account of the reduced and miserable state of Lopez's forces. It consists however of nothing we have not heard before on better authority; and with a lively recollection of the "caged tigers" in a previous article of the *Esperanza* we place this new history in quarantine. The general opinion as to the true position of Lopez will not be influenced one way or the other by such evidently partizan statements. We may be equally guarded in reading the accounts of the late engagement at Tuyuti published in the *Siglo*. The Buenos Ayres correspondent of that paper makes the Brazilian loss in prisoners alone at 800 to 1,000. He says General Mitre has written to his family that he is without uniform, hat, boots or apparel of any kind. A truly distressing plight for the Commander-in-Chief, who happened to be at Tuyu-Cué on the night of the surprise, and we do not see how his wardrobe could have fallen so completely into the enemy's possession. The Brazilians have nearly finished a railway they are constructing on the Chaco side of the river between Curupaiti and Humaitá. There seems to be a feeling or a fear in the allied camp that Lopez is about to attempt some grand 'coup' in desperation. It is thought it will be either another attack on Tuyuti or an effort to throw himself in the rear of the allies, and perhaps over the Tebicuari.

The Lady Lang has gone into the Tigre to lie up and not to Colonia as we stated yesterday.

We are glad to inform our readers, ladies and gentlemen, that from this day forth Mr. Benino, of the Café del Plata, with the view, he says, of correcting the baneful effects of the great solar heat, will have on hand *ices* of every kind, and of the best quality.

It seems a kind of fatality hangs about the Colegio Nacional del Uruguay. We recorded the death of Mr. Clarke, and now we hear of the demise of Mons. Mangin, who had been just nominated to the post of Rector. Mons. Mangin was well known in B. Ayres, as one of the best mathematicians that ever came into the country. He was of a good family, and an 'elève d'ecole politechnique.'

The University Examination begins on the 1st of December, those of the Medical School some days previous, and those of the National College on the 10th of January.

We are glad to hear that the gentleman who suffered in the late duel, is progressing rapidly. A few days more and we expect his friends will see him move about as nimbly as ever with no traces of having had an ounce of lead lodged in the thigh.

Friday a large sale of horses took places at Nuzar's, The sale was well attended, and the animals good, some reached over five thousand dollars, and many over two and three thousand. The business must have paid well. Some were destined for Montevideo, where horses since the late war are scarce, and of poor quality. These prices show that the horse business is even more thriving than the sheep-farming.

The commander of the Argentine war steamer Sylph, made no arrests on board the Paraguayan mail steamer. It appears the whole thing was a mistake which has been satisfactorily cleared up by mutual explanations.

We understand that Mr. Lowther, the newly-appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic, is expected to arrive here in April next.

The *Nacional* declares formally for Don D. F. Sarmiento and Don Adolfo Alsina as candidates respectively for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Republic. These names appeared at the head of its columns in its edition of Tuesday.

On Tuesday evening the *Pueblo* appeared on a larger sheet and with new type. We felicitate our contemporary and its supporters on its improved outward appearance.

THE RURAL BLUE-BOOK.

(LAST LETTER)

Moron.—The municipal income of this district amounted to $213,945 in 1864; owing to the formation of the new districts: Merlo and Las Heras which have taken in part of Moron, the income in 1866 diminished to $134,337. By an act passed in 1865 Moron has been declared a tillage district and consequently subject to agricultural laws.

There are 905 squares of ground rented by the Corporation at $96 each square, 70 squares at $60 and 45½ squares at $40; this is supposed to be the entire quantity of public land in the district. In 1866 there were seventy three squares of land sold at an average of $1637 per square, which cannot be considered dear in a locality crossed by the western railway and only four leagues from the city of Buenos Ayres. For the readers of the outer world I may state that a square of ground contains 22,500 square yards, or 150 yards long by 150 wide; and that the value of this quantity of ground in Moron is $51½ silver dollars or nearly thirteen pounds sterling.

The public shools are highly extoled and are capable of accomodating eighty boys and a like number of girls; sixty six boys and fifty girls attend these schools; the teachers get a monthly subsidy of $1200 from the Corporation besides their regular Government salary. There are also two private schools giving education to fifty eight girls and thirteen boys. The embellishment of the plaza cost $62,445, there is a person specially employed to keep it in order at a salary of $200 per month.

The town is lighted with candles with the exception of six kerosene lamps and yet Junin, a frontier town with one fourth the income of Moron sports kerosene lamps.

The Corporation is anxious to get a new church built, the plans have already been drawn up by Mr. Raffo, its cost is estimated at $1,288,000 but will probably cost a million and a half, yet the parochial dues are said to be at such a low ebb that the priest cannot live without a subsidy of $500 a month from the Corporation; perhaps Moron is something like Las Flores where the parochial dues are ten thousand dollars a month and yet the priest gets $900 monthly from the Corporation besides a grant of six thousand dollars annually for church functions.

The people and the Government of Buenos Ayres may perhaps be brought to trial in a Star Chamber Court for lacking ultramontane ideas, but certainly they can never be accused of neglecting to fill their clergy's coffers.

The population of Moron is estimated at 3.046, of this number 718 are foreigners. It we take the income of 1864 into account it will be seen that the inhabitants are subject to a municipal tax of seventy dollars per annum for each person, add to this the taxes collected by the provincial Government, the indirect taxes pertaining to the national Government and it will be seen that the country is pretty heavily taxed.

During 1866, thirty five youths—in ideas if not in years—led a like number of blooming maidens, blushing with modest shame or perhaps with joy, to the altar; during the same year 125 deaths and 172 baptisms were registered in Moron.

San Isidro—This is also an agricultural district where it would appear great attention is paid to the education of children: there are five schools in the district giving education to 318 children; all these receive support from Government or from the Corporation; sixty poor boys have received a complete suit of clothes from the Corporation to enable them to attend school; there are also two Sunday schools for adults, one in the town and the other in a populated locality called 'Olivos.'

The tax on carts and carriages amounted to 46,210$ in the year 1865, last year it was five thousand dollars less, which proves that the number of carts in 1866 was less than that of the year previous.

The district—at the date of the Memoir—was about being surveyed by Mr. Fernandez this survey will cost seventy thousand dollars.

The altar of the church has been put up at the private expense of Mrs. Anchorena: Mrs. Elortondo was getting another put up which was to have cost forty thousand dollars. Mrs. Ezpeleta is collecting a subscription to put up a third which will also cost 40,000$

Rojas—This is a frontier district it appears the aldermen are not versed in figures with the sole exception of those required to date the Memoir, however, it complains that the public look on the municipal institution with the greatest indifference; it hopes that the rising generation will be composed of better mettle and show a greater love for civic virtues.

It says that the idea of establishing Sunday schools for adults is all bosh, or, what our absent friend of the *Standard* would call moonshine. It says the best school for adults is the school of population; increase the population and they will learn surprisingly fast what is needful, but, the Memoir continues to say: the legislature seems to be of a different opinion, for it is using all its efforts to frighten away the population by charging two hundred thousand dollars a league for land that is dear at half that price; until the public lands are reduced in price we may say adieu to all progress [Memoir page 311.]

This ends my review of the Rural Blue-Book.

DICK.

MONTEVIDEO AS IT IS.

Comparisons cease to be odious when they are called for. Montevideo, the Queen city of the Plate, is in all Municipal matters one hundred years a-head of Buenos Ayres. Before even the stranger lands on the mole of Buenos Ayres he forms the most unfavorable impressions, being pitched about in a filthy whaleboat, tossed most unmercifully into a high cart, and finally, flung into a crowd of amphibious peones and changadores, who capture your luggage and do the best to pitch you into the river when getting out of the cart. So much has been said, sung and written about these abuses, and, so little done to reform them, that it is idle to refer further to the subject. But how different are things managed in Montevideo, nice clean boats, respectful boatmen, no cart bumping about passengers and luggage, no hungry crowd of garlic eating peones to defy your landing on the stairs, everything orderly and well arranged; verily Montevideo is a credit to the River Plate. Passing up by Evan's well-known store we viewed a fine new house almost finished, belonging to the estate of the late unfortunate Mr. Harley, whose death by drowning we chronicled last week. Arriving at the Hotel Oriental we found the vestibule crowded with other Athenians who had arrived in the same steamer; there was evidently some difficulty in the hall, caused by the obsequious proprietor, Don Ramon, refusing to admit any of the passengers, as every room in the hotel was occupied; with the wonted politeness however of a true Frenchman, he made a solitary exception for the press. As we crossed the court to enter the dining hall we met Mr. Perry, of Perry Castle, Barracas, who had just arrived out in the Peru; he very kindly favored us with late papers. The Hotel Oriental in every point that concerns the comfort of travellers takes precedence of all other kindred establishment in South America; charges moderate, excellent table, and fine airy and well furnished rooms, from the windows of which there is a most charming view; as we flung open the casemate of our sleeping apartment and looked up the bay, the Cerro reminded us strongly of the hill of Howth. The Plaza was crowded as we strolled by Sr. Bustamante's headquarters, and the market redolent with strawberries; along the Boulevard des Orientaux, commonly called Calle 18 de Julio, there was an immense stream of human beings, mostly foreigners, all apparently taking an evening stroll. There is nothing in Buenos Ayres that at all approaches this splendid street; it even rivals Sackville street, and with a true appreciation of esthetical effect there is a row of trees on either side; parallel with this "Appian way" there are other streets almost of equal dimensions, and off to the Union, Paso molino and Miguelete, the same well paved macadamized streets now stretch; it is really most creditable to the Government and the Municipality the magnificent roads which have sprung up and been concluded during the present administration. Foreigners as a general rule always judge a new country by its streets and roads, and probably to nothing more than this, are due the favorable prepossessions which our countrymen invariably entertain for Montevideo. Sunday night in Montevideo is generally speaking far more gay than in Buenos Ayres owing probably to the great number of naval officers and strangers always in the hotels, theatres, cafés and billiard rooms which are crowded. Preferring however what our brother editor aptly terms the ineffable charms of domestic music we eschewed the theatres and cafés, and made for a friend's house to take a quiet cup of tea.

On Monday having first telegraphed to Buenos Ayres the fashionable arrivals per Arno, we started on an inspection tour through the city. We first called at the new market near the Custom-house, which is fast approaching completion; the roof is all iron and glass, and the pillars in the centre also iron. Mr. Measures, who is superintending the works, states that he hopes to have the market open on the 1st January; the stalls are all separated with nice iron railings, and in the centre is a majestic wrought iron fountain of immense dimensions; the total cost of the establishment is estimated at 220,000 pats. At the upper part of the town, and in the vicinity of the Solis theatre the Junta is building a still more magnificent market place which will cost about half a million of National Dollars, but the most expensive part of the business is the filling up and making the ground floor of the market on a level with the azoteas in the lower street. On the completion of this market the stalls will be removed from the old market place, and a new Government-house built on their site.

The works of the Durazno railway are pushing a-head at a pace which shows that there is no lack of capital, and the rolling stock for the road is now arriving fast. As yet the tramways are in embryo, save in front of the Custom-house, where neat tracks with turning tables are laid down for the accommodation of merchandize. The immense trade of the port is even visible in the Custom-house; the yard where the British and French troops were quartered in 1865 is now roofed in, and the room where in that stormy time we dined with the officers, and quaffed a goblet of sparkling burgundy for the restoration of peace, is now a deposit for crockery ware, 'sic transit,' &c.

In every street and square we meet new buildings. The recent edifices of Montevideo represent millions, whilst the streets, splendidly paved or Macadamised, adorned with trees, and rendered doubly agreeable by capacious sidewalks, rival even the Montevidean roads, which speak for the industry, thrift, and progress of the people. One of the newest buildings which attracted our attention is the Italian Bank, built back from the street, and without those repulsive evidences of distrust and danger, the inevitable 'reja,' or window bars. Mr. Guimaraens, very properly, puts full trust in the strength of his safe, without barring up his windows; and, talking about windows, nothing struck us more than the number of houses in even the very best streets, with one or more windows walled up. Whatever could have induced the proprietors of fine houses to create such an eye-sore, save possibly with a despicable desire to economise in window glass, we confess we are at a loss to discover. But, on every side, we witnessed growing wealth and prosperity. Everything in Montevideo seems to pay, from Buelas' news-rooms to Seymour's famed 'casino.' The Bolsa building gives 1¼ per cent to the shareholders; and, as for building sites and house property, they keep so steadily rising in price and value, that speculative Englishmen are driving down posts in the sand, naming streets in the bay, and actually rowing about in small boats with two oars, showing the astonished visitors their submarine properties. How long all this intense progress can last, we eave it to others to decide. Beyond the possibility of question, paper money has built up Montevideo, paved her streets, Macadamised her roads, and given a European aspect to a South American city.

With peace all this value, all this progress, may be considered staple; but paper money has alike its blessings and its curses, and if the produce of the country cankeep pace with the steady rise in value of Montevidean property, we suppose all will come out right in the end. Merchants and others acknowledge the great facility of transacting public affairs, where one man decides everything, The rusty machinery of South American Republican administrations is unknown in Montevideo. The right man seems to be in the right place. In five minutes a question, which would take years to consider here, is despatched in Montevideo; there is no sending the fool further, tolerated, and could we testify to the same state of things in the camp districts of the B. Oriental, we would accord the highest praise to the present Montevidean Administrator.

At five o'clock sharp we stepped from the Mole-head on board the Lady Lang—not even in Liverpool could we have greater facility for going aboard—and, with a sigh, bade adieu to the Queen city of the Plata.

We omitted to mention, that whilst lunching in the hospitable house of a distinguished British merchant, we met the captain of the steamer Peru, who assured us that very shortly a new Chilian monthly line of steamers would be started between Valparaiso and Liverpool, calling at Montevideo: the steamers to make the run out to the Plate in 21 days. We believe some subsidy will be required, but from what we have seen of Montevideo, its people, and its Government, we feel quite assured the only question will be—"how much is the sum required?"

ADVENTURES OF A GAUCHO IN ENGLAND.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

CHAP. III. "ALL OVER"

Away we went hounds, hunters and hunted, up hill and down dale, over hedges and ditches over ploughed fields and fields of waving grain. Out upon the highway with a bound! and away again with a deafening clatter of iron bound hoofs on the hard and well beaten road. Foot passengers either stood spell bound with fear, or terror-stricken hid themselves, till the mad cavalcade rushed past, and one man riding on his loaded cart leapt from his seat and dashed with an air of desperation through or over the hedge that skirted both sides of the way. At a toll bar we passed I saw, from a long way off, the man come out of his house and take his stand to be ready to take his fee, but when I came near enough so that he could see my face and dress, he wildly ran back into his dwelling and shut and bolted the door behind him. For a couple of hours the pace was very severe and was beginning to tell on my poor horse, but it affected in like manner the chargers of my pursuers, for on glancing back I thought they were not so numerous as formerly. There were however three or four who were a head of the others and too close upon my heels to be pleasant. Suddenly on shooting round a bend of the road, I observed a large house by the wayside which turned out to be an Inn, and at the 'palenque' stood several saddled horses. An idea struck me and I lost no time in acting upon it. Suddenly drawing up at the 'palenque' I threw myself from my horse and casting a rapid glance at those which stood before me, I leapt upon one which seemed, from the short survey I could give, to be the fleetest, and giving him the spur away I went again like mad, just as the advance guard of the red coats came round the turn of the road. I looked back and saw a great commotion about the place, new riders mounting in hot haste and my friends the red coats saddling fresh horses and taking the road as they got ready. Away we went again as fresh as ever, the only difference being that the number of my pursuers was increased and the day was drawing to a close. How I longed for night or a 'Monte!' But the sun's daily race, like my own, was not run, and I had patiently or rather very impatiently to gallop on. At length the sun, blushing with shame at the unequal contest of "All England" against a poor 'gaucho,' silently sank to rest and up rose my hopes. A short time afterwards, I became aware that I was about to enter a large town which somewhat alarmed me, but plucking up my courage I pushed ahead, though at a slackened pace. I trotted though the streets which were all lighted up, as were also the innumerable shops and houses I passed. By continuing in the same I judged direction I would find access to the country by the other end of the town and I was not mistaken. I again breathed freer when I left the houses in the darkness behind me. After riding for about half an hour I turned off the highway and prepared to pass the night as I best could. I need not say that not having my 'recado' and being troubled with thoughts of the situation in which I was placed, I slept but very little and besides I verily believe I was kept awake by ravenous hunger. As soon as daylight appared, I again mounted and went off along the road at an easy gallop, resolved to call at the first house and purchase refreshment. It was not long before my eyes were gladdened by seeing another roadside Inn, where I ate and drank heartily to recruit my exhausted frame. Much refreshed I once more pursued my journey and continued in the saddle during most of the day, sometimes at a gallop and sometimes at a trot. Rather late in the afternoon I again came in sight of a large town and I made up my mind to have a comfortable bed in spite of all risks, and next day to take the first and speediest conveyance back to London for the purpose of seeking refuge on board of the vessel till she sailed. Judge of my surprise when within a very short distance of the town, I was suddenly surrounded by about a dozen men in blue clothes who had been concealed on both sides of the road, and who now stood before me like so many ghosts. I was not long kept in ignorance of their business. A couple seized my reins while another shouted. "Nabbed at last my fine fellow." Come get off you precious rascal and don't keep us here a moment longer, for we have been waiting a long time for you." Like a child I did just whatever they ordered me for I had lost all heart and hope, and I knew the dreary jail was before me. In the midst of all my sorrow I could not help wondering how they had been informed of my coming, and on enquiring of one of my captors, who seemed not so hard hearted as his comrades, he told me in a whisper that it was the "Lektry Telygraft." A proud smile lit up my face as I thought, that man with horse flesh and blood could not overtake me, but that he required the lightning speed of the Electric Telegraph to catch the 'gaucho' of the 'Pampas'! I was conveyed before some official, who refused to listen to my explanations after which I was locked up in a small room for the night. Next morning I was taken out and hand-cuffed and sent off to London by Railway train accompanied by two men as a guard. But why need I continue to relate the history of my disgrace? Suffice it to say that on my being brought up for trial, I recognized as my Judge the same venerable looking gentleman who had awarded me 60 days confinement on the other occasion and I gave all up for lost, feeling assured that, as he said before, "the law must take its course." But I was here slightly mistaken. On my charge being read over he gravely shook his head, remarking "this will never do," and after consulting with some other gentlemen near him, he ordered me to be taken back to my cell. Later on in the day, I was visited by a mild looking gentleman, who to my great joy addersed me in my native tongue. He told me that he was the Argentine Minister in London and that he had been sent for by his Lordship the Judge who wished to have some conversation with him relative to my case. The result of the interview had been that if the Minister would undertake to send me back immediately to my own country, the horse stealing case would not be pressed against me. On his enquiring I told him in what vessel I had come, and that it was my intention to return with her. He asked me if I would give my solemn promise not to set foot on shore again if he got liberty to see me conveyed on board, and I at once offered to give, not merely my promise, but my oath "in any language whatever," that I would not attempt it. He appeared to be satisfied and away he went. Next day I was sent on board with a proper guard, and all the sailors came flocking round me smiling and tittering, and asking me where I had been—if I had been visiting the Queen? if the Lord Mayor? and what thought of Windsor Palace? I bore all good humouredly, but save the Captain I never enlightened any one with an account of my Adventures. In a few days more we sailed for the sunny South, and with a grateful heart I have once more reached my dear native land, minus my best suit, recado and almost all my money.

I cannot close these Adventures without expressing some opinion of England and the English. During my short stay, or rather my rapid run through part of Inglaterra, of course I had very little time to make any close observations, but from the course I pursued, or I should say, from the way in which I was pursued in my course, my eyes were rendered particularly sharp and observing. I cheerfully confess that my trip has considerably raised in my opinion, the English people who have come to this country. Knowing how I was treated myself, I judge that these emigrants after being robbed and defrauded, have been too glad to make their escape and take refuge in South America. Since my return, I look upon all the English here as having been so unfortunate as to have been too honest to live in a land where roguery provails and that they have been served in a similar manner to my self. I do not mean to say that they have all been in jail, but I do hope that if any have been so punished, they may have deserved it as little as I did. They say England is a rich country, but I cannot say I saw much of her wealth, though she saw and stole all mine. If she is just and treats every one alike, she cannot be poor. They boast that her law are severe and her prisons large and secure. Very likely. They may be all necessary. A large family requires much accomodation. They say that murderers are not allow-

sd to escape—that they are safe to be hanged. Likely true again. They can afford to kill them for doubtless their name is legion. They say the English people are industrious. I had a proof of that. They improve the time by proving your purse while witnessing a street fight. They say they love and keep the Sabbath, attend churches and chapels and are a very serious people. I must admit that I saw no joking among them and that the little intercourse I had with them, was very serious indeed. To sum up all I will say from my heart that I am very very glad to be in my own free land, where if necessity forces one to take the loan of a horse he will not if caught be shut up in a dungeon like a wild beast, but be nicely staked out like a Gentleman.

TRAMWAYS.

Since M. Croskey first started the idea of tramways for Buenos Ayres in 1862, when he made the original proposal for establishing two main lines, to the Municipality, the project has led the spasmodic life peculiar to the bantlings entrusted to the care of that venerable nurse.

It is of course needless to remark that the honorable corporation threw every possible obstacle in the way of the realization of the proposal, but it is only fair to observe at the same time, that it was doubtingly, if not unfavorably, received by the majority of the public. A similar fate attended more recent endeavours in the same direction, but now a new light has been thrown on the subject by Mr. Drabble's pamphlet and its clear positive evidence, has proved the futility of the many objections so often urged and convinced all, who have taken the trouble to study the subject.

This pamphlet contains the official answers of the corporations of eleven of the principal American cities—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. to twelve queries embodying the arguments made use of against the establishment of tramways. We have here the unanimous evidence of, we may say, the United States and Canada that 1st. tramways have been established in the principle streets of all their towns, not only without inconvenience to the ordinary traffic but on the contrary facilitating communications of every kind. 2nd. that the narrowness of streets is no impediment to their construction, as they are laid in some of the most busy streets of New York, such as Ann Street and Church Street, which are only twenty feet wide. Numerous other examples are given, but these will suffice for any one who knows the streets, or who can get a description from an American friend of the nature of the traffic on them 3rd. That the tramway system offers less danger to human life and causes fewer accidents than any other mode of locomotion. 4th. That the easy and cheap mode of travelling afforded tends to disperse the population, and is especially an immense boon to the working classes enabling them to live in purer air at a distance from their work and thus relieving crowded centres of population, which are the fruitful sources of epidemics, of which the inhabitants are the first victims. As to the convenience to lla of replacing that hideous instrument of torture the "bus" by clean, elegant and smooth running "cars," and other advantages pointed out in the pamphlet we refer to, they are too self evident to need that we should dwell on them.

We do not accurately know the present position of the street tramway projects for Buenos Ayres. When M. Croskey made his proposal, one or two rival schemes were immediately started, and now that Mr. Billinghurst has revived the subject and gone the right way to work by applying to the Legislature, the same inevitable result has followed. We wish our energetic friend ever success, but fear very much that street tramways will fall into the dismal slough of despond to which have been consigned water-works, drainage, paving, new harbours, saladero disinfection and public improvements in general. We may be mistaken and the Legislature may take steps to rescue the town from the disgraceful position into which it has been brought by the Municipality.

A new project for a tramway from the Retiro along the Calle Santa Fé to Belgrano, forwarded by Government to the Legislature seems to have met with universal approval and to present better prospects of immediate realization than the lines within the city. It does not offend popular prejudices. The Calle Santa Fé is a wide level road, and the traffic on it is not of that crowded character, which is generally, but as we have seen erroneously, supposed to be an obstacle to the running of the cars, whilst the immense advantages which the line must confer on the district traversed are so evident that they bring into the field a powerful body of supporters. We have heard that it has been objected that the new enterprise would injure the receipts of the Northern Railway and increase the onus of the guarantee on the Government. We do not admit that such a consideration should weigh against the public convenience, but we believe the opinion to be ill-founded. Any improvement in Belgrano or its district tending to extend its communications and increase its population must benefit the Northern line and through it the Government, which will moreover profit by the augmentation of the "Contribucion Directa" on all property in the neighbourhood. We had occasion some years since to make a comparison of the results of this tax in the North-Western districts of the province, and we found that while the average general increase from 1862 to 1863 was forty-three per cent, it was in the districts traversed by the Western Railway one hundred per cent. We feel assured that a similar examination would give still more striking results along our lines of Railway at the present time, showing the enormous increase of value to property caused by communication, and which would in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres assume a much higher ratio than in more remote localities.

The only objection we can find to the projected Santa Fé tramway is the position of the town terminus, which is too far from the centre. We see that a move has already been made to transfer it to the Plaza Parque. Without entering into the comparative merits of these or other questions we would suggest that the final selection be left to be settled between Government and the concessionaire, as may be found on consideration to be most suitable to the public convenience.

In conclusion, we can only hope for a speedy resolution of our legislators on this important subject—one which may substitute convenient lines of transit for the streets and roads which now disgrace our city—recommending at the same time to the attentive study of all lovers of progress the important pamphlet published by Mr. Drabble.

WOOL CIRCULAR.

Liverpool, October 1st, 1867.

The feeling of improvement and the firmness of prices, which manifested themselves towards the close of August, proved very temporary indeed, and the month of September (usually one of the busiest of the year) has turned out to be one of the most inactive. —Both merchants and manufacturers appear quite bereft of their usual confidence, and wool consequently, although not unduly pressed for sale is gradually tending to lower prices.—We must confess that with the present restricted consumption of clothing materials [arising partly from the losses suffered by the middle classes during the present financial collapse and partly from the reduced means of a large portion of the working classes, either from want of employment or 'strikes'] and the unsettled aspect of political matters on the Continent, there is abundant reason for caution; nor do we see any prospect of immediate relief.

The principal sales of this market comprise 500 Greasy Peruvians at 7d. —6000 Washed Peruvians [understood to be] at 10½d.—100 to 200 inferior Ireland at 10d. to 10½d—and 300 to 400 superior Ireland at 12d. (this is a about 6.d per lb. less than some similar parcels reached last year); and 611 bales White Angora Fleece at 11§—other transactions have been both few in number and small in quantity. There have been no further sales in Mohair or Alpaca.

English Wools have been very difficult to sell and prices are a little easier.

The London Colonial Wool Sales closed on the 21st September—Good and superior Wools were well supported throughout the entire series, the June rates being well maintained; but inferior and faulty descriptions, of which the largest proportion of the sales was composed, show an average decline of 1½d. per lb.—The Low Wool Sales included 603 Bales East India, the whites of which suffered ½d., and the Persians quite a Id. decline on the previous Liverpool rates; the prices of other kinds showed no alteration. —The sundry Wools were chiefly withdrawn.

	per lb.	s.	d.		s.	d.
B Ayres, Entre Rios, &c.,						
Merino washed....		0	10	@	1	2
Do. and Mestizo do..		0	9	..	1	0
Do do. unwashed		0	5	..	0	7½
Common washed....		0	8	..	0	10
Do. unwashed..		0	4	..	0	6
Cordova, washed...		0	8	..	0	9½

ON 'CHANGE.

November 13, 1867.

Ounces,	400
Sovereigns,	122½
Patacons,	25
National Bonds	52½

In Bonds nothing done to-day either for cash or on time. These securities are now completely off the market.

In Exchange a good deal done for the supplemental mail. About £50,000 passed at 48⅜, and a few bills to-day at 48½. Exchange on France drawers 5.11. No takers. The peculiar attitude of French Exchange is much commented on, for however good the drawer here may be, it is felt that the impending Continental crisis may have more ramifications than generally supposed. The position of the Credit Mobilier by no means tends to lessen the general distrust, and the very fact of the Bank of France having such an enormous specie balance, larger than ever known before, is taken as a proof of want of confidence.

The news from Paraguay to-day is looked upon as reassuring, but from the Provinces we hear that affairs still continue unsettled, whilst in English circles the last raid provoked severe censure.

Army contractors are limiting their purchases.

The most important news on the Bolsa to-day was the rumored sale of the steamers Regulator and Lady Lang. As the business is not yet concludeded, we do not mention the terms.

It is estimated that the export of specie since the 1st May last, amounts to £1,800,000 from the River Plate. We purpose to-morrow publishing a detailed list of specie shipments; the general impression is that specie shipments will continue through the season, and the most sanguine friends of the Exchange-office view with unalloyed anxiety the increasing balance of trade against the River Plate.

Mr. J. H. Green, of the River Plate Bank, was welcomed on 'Change to-day. We understand that Mr. Green's sojourn in Europe has led to an extension of financial relations on the Continent.

The meeting of the Bienhechora del Plata was held this evening, as also the adjourned meeting of the San Fernando wharf company, reports of which we publish to-morrow.

A general meeting of the Salteña Steam Co. will be held on the 24th inst., to consider the purchase of the steamers Rio Uruguay, Rio Parana, Guazu, and Dayman.

In the wool market to-day the highest sale of the season was made. Mr. Burmeister reports the following:—

950 arobes,	Richard Simons,	80
350 do.	dirty, Magdalena,	66½
200 do.	do. do.	60
750 do.	do. do.	61

650 doz. sheepskins, 12½ reals per lb.

Our special reporter from the South Plaza gives the following:—

Large arrivals of Magdalena wools in prime condition, eagerly bought up at 72 and 77.

400 arobes,	prime Magdalena,	75
1057 do.	good,	68
800 do.	do.	70
15 carts,	do.	68
600 arobes,	Arenales,	55
700 do.	Las Heras,	61
1800 do.	Ensenada,	60
550 do.	Chascomus,	58
900 do.	Canuelas,	68
1200 do.	Monte,	62
225 do.	San Vicente,	69
3 carts,	Monte,	66
7 do.	Ranchos,	60
3700 arobes,	various lots,	55 to 62

Dry Hides—

4,700 from 90 to 126.

Sheepskins—

415 doz. prime 205 per doz.
1,650 doz. various 70 to 185 "

Horse-hair—

450 arrs at 136.

Maize—

75 fanegas at 155.

Capones—

850 at 27 deliverable at Barracas.

The arrivals of wool per rail are so heavy that the train this morning had two locomotives and sixty waggons.

Mr. Benaventes wool sold by auction to-day at the Barraca Feria.

The sales of wool in the North Plaza embrace some 15,000 arrobes—the highest price 65. The prices for wool in this Plaza are much unde those of the South.

November 14, 1867.

National Bonds 52½

There was a small business done in Bonds to-day for cash, 1,000 sold at 52½, and for the end of November 10,000, at 52§.

The sale of the American steamer, Regulator, was confirmed to-day, for the sum of 38,000 patacons; Sr. Arteaga the purchaser. The Lady Lang has not as yet been sold, but one or two offers have been made for her.

The news from the Interior is represented as most gloomy and unsatisfactory, and the melancholy details of the sacking of Salta has caused a profound impression. No troops will be now taken from the Provinces, as it is thought General Paunero will require all the men at his command to control the revolt.

In the wool plazas to-day the sales were large, but at low prices; still good wools without carretilla are looked for and sell well: 67 was offered for a fine lot in the Once to-day and declined.

The following sales were made in the Once Setiembre:—

5 carts, good, with bellies,	25 Mayo,	53
5 do.	Chivilcoy,	52
4 do.	Lujan,	52
600 arobes,	at the station,	56
1 cart,		60
1 do.	with abrojo,	48
40 carts,	English wools,	53 to 62
3½ do.	P. Wheeler,	60

In the South Plaza we have the following:—

1350 arobes,	sold by auction at barraca Feria, with bellies, Crisol's wool, (this wool sold last year at 78).	55
2500 arobes,	good, Ranchos,	60
500 do.	do. do. carretillas,	52
1200 do.	do.	59
300 do.	Magdalena,	62
800 do.	do.	64
3 carts,	Canuelas,	64
11 do.	Ranchos,	58
3 do.	do.	55
11 do.	Ensenada,	58
4 do.	Ranchos,	57
6 do.	good, Monte,	62
4 waggons,	Ranchos,	62
22 do.	various lots,	54 to 62
6700 arobes,	various lots,	52 to 60

Benavente's wool has not been sold yet.

Stock in station 30,000 ar.

Dry hides—

3100, various lots, 90 to 125

Hair—

350 arobes, 38 to 120

Capones—

700, at Barracas, 26

Grease—

180 arobes, good lot, 40

November 15, 1867.

National Bonds, 52½

Only two sales on long dates done in Bonds to-day, for 31st December 1000 at 52§, and for 31st January 1000 at 52§; for cash nothing. Some talk amongst the brokers about introducing the Montevidean Bonds on 'Change, in which there is at present such a heavy speculation going on, since there seems to be no possibility of getting Argentine Bonds on the market until prices touch the selling figure of the holders.

The news from headquarters was not generally known on 'Change, but a few were aware of the stupendous profits of Sr. Cabal, the owner of the Commercial Bank, Corrientes, by the wholesale destruction of his paper money at Tuyuti, on the 3rd. The gains of the bank are roughly estimated at one million pats. As to the prompt termination of the war there is increased doubt; the best informed parties believe that it will last for at least another six months.

Messrs. J. F. Gowland & Co, report the conclusion of the sale of the Regulator to the party, and on the terms already published. The Lady Lang lies up at Colonia, Mr. Henry Dowse, steamboat agent, holds a power from Captain Manton to sell her.

In Exchange nothing done to-day. It was said on 'Change that the Flamsteed will take a good remittance in gold. The steamer was all day surrounded with lighters, but probably owing to the storm will not get away.

The Tycho Brahe left Montevideo for Rio last night; Captain Manton and several others went in her; she also took about 500 tons cargo.

The splendid wools from Mr. George Bell's estancias, Banda Oriental, are now arriving at Mr. Kelsey's Barraca Atalaya, Barracas, and buyers can see the wool there. We hear that it is in superior condition.

Sample fleeces of Mr. Nicholson's wool, from Azul, have placed been at the 'Standard' office: wool to arrive in market on the 23rd inst.

There was one sale of coal to-day, the cargo ex François Marie, at 11 patacons, deliverable in Montevideo. R. Wilson, purchaser.

In Barracas, Entre Riano wools arriving. One sale, 5,000 ra., Gualeguaychu, 20 rls. No sales as yet in Montevideo. Estancieros offered 24 rls for wools on estancias.

In the North Plaza about 10,000 ar. sold. The following English lots sold—

3000 ar.	fine wool 60
3000 ar.	do do 62
1500 ar.	dirty 57
7000 ar.	various from 52 to 59

South Plaza—

9000 ar.	Chascomus, Mr. Lamking 58
600 ar.	fine Magdalena 72
300 ar.	dirty, with carretilla 48
700 ar.	good, free bellies 60
4500 ar.	with carretilla 58
8 carts,	San Vicente, good 65
5 do	Monte 60
6 do	Canuelas 58
3 do	Chascomus 58
4 do	Pila 57
900 ar.	Ranchos, carretilla 55
200 ar.	do do 58
650 ar.	free bellies 56
3600 ar.	various 52 to 62

Dry hides—

2500 hides 80 to 124

Skins—

300 doz. fine 210
300 do 190
35 00 from 75 to 200

Hair—

260 ar., from 80 to 134

Maize—

75 fanegas, 130

Flour—

100 arobes, 39
40 do. Chile, 33

Wool arrivals—by train, 10,000 ar.; by carts, 6,700 ar. Stock limited.

Cleared—National barque Isabel, by Hale, for New York, dry hides.

Messrs J. P. Boyd & Co. have chartered Oldemburg brig Societaede, to load for Antwerp, bales 25s. and 5 per cent.

Gas Shares—298 at 75 premium.

Government Paper—200,000 pats., at 8 per cent., 90 days, no indorsement.

At the adjourned meeting of the San Fernando Wharf Co. one change and several additions were made to the statutes of the association. The change alluded to was the important one of the value of the shares, which were reduced from 1000 dollars gold each, to 100 dollars gold; all previous arrangements before the concessionaire and the shareholders remaining valid, for each ten shares, instead as was before for each share. The salary of the President was also voted, when the meeting adjourned 'sine die.'

November 16, 1867.

National Bonds 52½

Only one sale for cash in Bonds to-day, 9,100, at 52½. Bonds command no attention on 'Change, and although it is not generally known, there have been some transactions in patacons for March, at 25.25. The steady export of gold is greatly talked of. The Flamsteed takes over fifty thousand pounds sterling, and it was said on 'Change that already gold had been engaged for the Uruguay, which steamer will not go to Antwerp, as was hinted, but to Liverpool direct. She is due now in Montevideo, and will probably leave about the 3d prox.

Some unpleasant news from Cordova was talked of to-day, respecting another revolution. From Paraguay nothing, but private parties hold letters, which state that Lopez has not allowed his men who fought at Tuyuty to come within the trenches. They are encamped outside.

In the wool plazas very little done, this being Saturday. In the South Plaza the sales very limited. One good lot sold at 67.

In the North Plaza about 500,000 ar. sold. One very fine lot, belonging to Mr. Murray, 2,000 ar., at 70.

In Entre Riano wools one sale at Barracas, 3,000 ar., 18 rls. Probably the most important matter on the Bolsa to-day was the bid of four patacons for a well-known lot of Banda Oriental wool, which was declined. Wool to be shipped for buyers' account.

There was a stiff demand for gold to-day, and the Provincial Bank paid out in sovereigns.

The suspension of some sheepfarmers and country dealers was announced to-day, but the liabilities are small.

The Vicuña takes to Chile a splendid lot of rams, under charge of Mr. Coppinger, a gentleman of great experience in that line, and who hopes to establish a successful trade in rams with Chile. The animals are the best to be had in this country, and we hope to see him succeed.

Mr. F. Christophel has chartered the Norwegian barque Firkloveret, to load coals for Rosario, at 4 pats.

Also placed on the berth the French barque Europe, for Bordeaux, at current rates.

Dry hides have fallen off considerably during the week, and market flat.

Hair rules in good demand.

Grease.—Heavy sales during the week, prices weak.

November 18, 1867.

National Bonds, 52½

One sale for cash in National Bonds to-day, 1000 at 52½; on time nothing done.

The table of specie export, published in our columns of yesterday, has caused a very marked impression in commercial circles, and provoked great comment; none had supposed that within so short a time such an immense sum as two millions sterling had been exported. The Flamsteed, which sails to-day, takes about £70,000.

Exchange rules very flat, and bills done to-day at 48½ and 48§.

The Cisne's mails from headquarters were delivered early. The war news is unimportant. Orders have come down for forage, physic, and stores on a large scale; and it was said on 'Change that the Vice-President had received a letter from the Commander-in-Chief demanding further recruits.

The steamer Regulator, it is said, has been resold at an advanced price, to Mr. Matti.

There was much said about the Exchange Office to day, but we understand that it was never on a sounder footing; the specie has increased some 600,000 pats. within the last month.

In the North Wool Market very few sales, highest price 62, and very difficult to obtain that price; only about 6,000 ar. sold, the bulk of which at 56 and 57.

In the South Market—

1000 ar.	Salado, good 63
318 ar.	Ranchos 62
220 ar.	dirty and carretilla 53
230 ar.	do 55
600 ar.	good, Canuelas 62
8 carts,	San Vicente 66
3 do.	Ensenada 65
5750 ar.	various lots 58 to 63

Dry hides—

300	cusp 115
120	matadero 122
280	calf 011

Sheepskins—

1300 from 50 to 175

Grease—

Several lots, 38 to 44

Feathers—

1200lb. at 28 per lb.

115 carts entered the Plaza since Saturday. Few buyers.

Large consignments of wool by train, have arrived for Lavalle, Burmeister, Temperley, Smith, Casares, Pinto, Piaggio, Wells, and Youens, Fernandez, Arias, Bardewick, Anchorena, Patina, and Gandara.

The balance of Mr. Lowe's wool, Mercedes, has arrived, 8 waggons; this wool is one of the best in market, and part of it was on sheeps' back last Saturday.

Old house property, 8½ front by 33, Calle Suipacha, between Calles Cangallo and Cuyo, at $220,000 m|c.

Land.—3½ squares, on Canita's Road, sold by auction at $91,000 m|c.

Bond sales after hours—

Cash,	25,000	52½
"	25,000	52§

Coliseum Shares.—1 share at 50 per cent. discount.

Central Argentine Railway shares in demand.

Messrs. Vandevelt have taken the contract for he Las Conchas bridge, at $230,000 m|c.

November 19, 1867.

National Bonds 52§

National Bonds showed a slight improvement to-day, and a cash sale, 25,000, made at 52§, but this slight rise at once brought forward several sellers. Exchange on England fell off to-day to 48§, and several thousand pounds passed at this rate, but as shipping gold gives a much better exchange, it is impossible the rate can rule at this so long as sovereigns are to be had at par. The Provincial Bank, we heard on 'Change, raised its rate of interest to-day 1 per cent. per annum, and it is supposed that the private banks will follow in the same line. The Provincial Bank is stated to have but 45,000 sovereigns, the rest of its specie being ounces and condors.

It was said on 'Change that the question of the saladeros will possibly be settled by the Government, paying the interest on the capital invested in the machinery utensils, &c., and the buildings being converted into large Custom-house deposits.

The splendid quinta property on the Calle Larga, Barracas, 11 squares, with buildings, &c., has been sold to Sr. Bertram, the barraquero, for the sum of 950,000 m|c, and owing to the mooted removal of the saladeros, there is much speculation springing up in property down there.

The sister steamer of the Guarani, the Yacaré, arrived in Montevideo to-day, 52 days from Glasgow. She will ply on the Parana.

In wools there is an active trade, but at low prices; the splendid lot belonging to Mr. A. Craig was offered to-day; 65 bid and refused. About 7,000 ar. sold in the Once at from 55 to 62.

Benavente's famed wool was sold to-day at the Barraca Feria, by auction, for 92: the buyer. M. Dupin. This wool last year brought 127. The bellies sold for 66.

600 arobes,	Ranchos,	60
1000 do.	carretilla,	58
750 do.	Monte, free of bellies,	61
1900 do.	dirty,	53
1000 do.	San Vicente,	58
560 do.	Ensenada,	60
3 carts,	Magdalena, prime wool,	75
2 do.	do. do.	70
2850 arobes,	Monte and Chascomus,	56

Dry Hides—

2700, 118 to 125

Sheepskins—

900 dozen, 90 to 175

Grease—

35 bordalesas, 13¾rls.

Charters—

Benn & Co.:

British barque Perseverance, to load bones in Montevideo, 22/6 and 5 per cent.

Woodgate Bros.:

Italian barque Ascensione, Antwerp, tallow 27/6, wool 25/, and 5 per cent.

Hamburg barque Martin, to load in Uruguay for orders, salted hides and tallow 40/ and 5 per cent.

Prussian schooner Maria, Antwerp, bales 25/ and 5 per cent.

H. A. Green & Co.:

British brig Venus, London, current rates.

British barque Florie, Liverpool, current rates.

BIRTH.

On the 14th November, at Quinta Inglesa, San Jose de Flores, Mrs. Charles Darbyshire, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On 8th October, at 27 Egerton Street, Liverpool, after a sudden illness, the wife of Captain Thomas Bulley, formerly owner and master of the British brig Meserium.

The *WEEKLY STANDARD*—Printed and Published every Wednesday, at the Printing-Office 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1867.

MAUA BANK,

101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brasils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK,

101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor,	.. 8	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	4	"

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor	8	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	4	"
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper		"
Do. do. do. gold		"
Do. 30 days' do. paper		"
Do. do. do. gold		"
Fixed deposits from		"

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

May 1st, 1867.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Farrviani, Vice-President.
" Ambrosio P. Lezica.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Yturraspe.
" Antonio Demarchi.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

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Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from

WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN,

on the following places:—

LONDON,
UNITED STATES,
ANTWERP,
PARIS,
GENOA,
AND ALL BRANCHES OF
NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND.

WANKLYN & CO.,
104 San Martin.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864. 20.xp,d3

LEOPOLD CASATI & CO., 130 CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO,

Ship Chandlers, Glass and Hardware Dealers. Vessels and Steamers furnished on the Lowest Terms. 283,xp,n1

MERCEDES.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE
OF
TORROBA BROTHERS

Has just received a Large Assortment of
FIRST-CLASS SHERRY AND PORT WINE,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA PORTER,
IND COOPE'S PALE ALE,
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

For the Coming Season, which will be SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

FOR SALE.—Port Wine, Prime Quality, D' M. Feuerheer, Joinier, & Co.; Brandy, Pale Prime Quality, Roullet & Delamain.

ALLEN D. BAILEY & CO.,
86 Calle Parque.

52,1m,s8

BARTHOLEMEW PARODY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has always on hand a large stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHES.
FANCY PATTERNS
IN
MELTONS,
TWEEDS, AND
FRENCH & ENGLISH CLOTHS,
READY-MADE
YOUTHS' KNICKERBOCKERS,
FANCY
SCARFS AND SHIRTINGS.

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ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
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Iron and Brass Castings,
Smiths' Work in General.
R. M. ROSS.
32,xp,s5

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SUPERIOR PORT.
WM. R. GILMOUR & CO., 108 PIEDAD
189,xp,s22

RUFINO DE ELIZALDE, LL.D.,
Has opened his Office of Lawyer and Advocate,
At 27 CALLE PERU.
93,3m,s13

WELLS & YOUENS
WOOL BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
173—CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS—173.
143,xp-o21

SERVANTS' REGISTRY AND GENERAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 97 Calle Las Piedras, second door from the Sala de Comercio, Montevideo.—All who wish for employment of any kind can get every information they require at this office. Estancieros wanting Shearers, or any kind of Servants, supplied on receipt of an order to the effect, post paid, directed to Mr. Berry. Orders to send persons to the Camp should also convey an order for their travelling expenses. 105,xp,o16

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, prepared by Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Limited, Fray Bentos, the only Extract of Meat analysed and warranted to be genuine by Baron Liebig, the inventor, and authorised by him to be called Liebig's Extract of Meat, is to be had at Sassenberg & Co.'s, 144 Reconquista.

Every Jar of the Company's Extract bears Baron Liebig's certificate.

N.B.—Several imitations have appeared in the market, some of them very deficient in quality. 67,xp,a10

J. F. VAN OPPEN,
9 CALLE DE LA FLORIDA.

Guinness's Celebrated Stout;
Bass's Pale Ale, in Hilderkins;
Barclay Perkin's Stout, in Barrels;
Wymans Fockink's Curaçoa.

203,1m,o25

W. Leslie,
OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES
12 | xp,m8

EL MATRIMONIO CIVIL.

EN
LA IGLESIA Y EL ESTADO
EN
LA REPURLICA ARGENTINA.
POR
JOSE F. LOPEZ
ABOGADO ARGENTINO.

This interesting pamphlet on the above most important subject is now on sale in the principal libraries of this city. 160 | 1m o18

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866.....£130,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,	Hamburg,
Dublin,	Genoa,
Liverpool,	Rio de Janeiro,
Paris,	Montevideo,
Antwerp,	Rosario,

All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland

A. E. SMITHERS,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current, } 3 per cent.
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 4 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, } 4 "

CHARGED.

On debit balances in account current in both currencies, } 7 per cent.

A. E. SMITHERS,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1867.

LA ESTRELLA.

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM.

Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, *President.*
Samuel B. Hale, *Vice President.*
Eduardo Lumb,
José Martinez de Hos,
Ambrosio Demarchi,
Jorge Drabble,
Manuel S. de Zumaran.

Manager—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General—Dr. Guillermo Schindler.

Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses occasioned by fire which may be suffered by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 5 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium: or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.

Payment in advance of ten year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium; with a further abatement of 10 p: cent: on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years: that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less 10 p. cent.

The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circumstance of its large capital.

The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Offices. 93 xp n15

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by
DANIEL C. KELLY.

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who, is an estated practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the pasture in the different localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested *not* to apply at this office—those who wish to sell lands through this office will be required to present their title deeds for examinatiou, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government or private parties, in any any part of the Republic. There are at present tracts of different size for sale and to rent. This office has branches all through the country, but the head office is adjoining the directors residence in the town of Las Flores, where application by letter through the Post or personally may be made. The city office is under the superintendance of Messrs. Natte and Wilkinson, Plaza 11 Setiembre.

0 58..xpw d m1

ENGLISH TAILOR,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

JUST RECEIVED,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
Spring and Summer Goods,
FOR
Men, Youths, and Boys,
ALSO
A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season.

GEORGE ELLIS,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.
194, xp—s29

LESSONS at Belgrano, Flores, and San Isidro—A Lady is desirous of making her arrangements for the summer months. She gives lessons in English, French, Spanish, Latin, and Music, a good handwriting. She can offer the highest references to those families who may require her services. Cards left at 79 Tucuman, addressed A, will meet with prompt attention. 189 | xp s22

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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank also receives deposits in account current, payable at sight, as above-mentioned.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
	LOBOS.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from three to twenty thousand dollars on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.

3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit.

4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable *pro* and *contra*.

5th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days.

6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited.

Till further notice the rates shall be as follows—

Balances in our favor, 6 per cent.
" favor of customers, 2 "

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

To private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do , 4 do., do., specie.
To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie, 6 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867.

183 | xp,m29

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

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Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors—
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Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares, Hanburys, & Lloyd).
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
James Fletcher, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co).
William Gladstone, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar, & Co).
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls, & Co).
Elliot MacNaghten, Esq., Member of the Indian Council.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Auditors—
Richard Hoare, Esq. (Hoare, Miller, & Co).
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P.
Sir Curtis Miranda Lampsord, Bart.

The Company insures against loss or Damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses, Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone or Brick, &c., &c.; and also issues "Floating Policies," extending to the Custom-House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores.

The whole advantages which can possibly be contemplated by those desiring to effect Fire Insurances, may be resolved into the following:—

1st. Security.

2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place their interest; and

3rd. The purchase of these advantages at a moderate rate.

It will be found that all these are presented by this Company to the Public in an eminent degree.

The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the Assured, while it may confidently assert, from the Constitution of the Board of Direction, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their successors, that the highest honor and liberality will ever characterize all its transactions.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Alliance, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on or in which this Company has granted Assurances.

Any further information can be obtained on application to

GLOVER DARBISHIRE & CO.,
149,xp,Jy27 17 Calle Florida.

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout
in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
155—xp-m26

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

Central Uruguay Railway.

The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevidean Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.

Prospectus, etc., can be seen at this office,

M. G. and E. T. MULHALL,
Standard Office, Buenos Ayres.

MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in Rosario. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon. 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario. 68,xp,Jy13

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY.
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais
Wool Brokers
Office Calle Peru 269.
91—xp O 10.

CAJA DE CREDITO,
21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—

Gold or Paper, ...4 per cent. per annum.
Do., 90 days ..6 do., do.
Do., 6 months..7 do., do.
Do., 12 months..8 do., do.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.

P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1867. 276,xp,n1

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
181 1y—a3

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

DEPARTURE.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A.M.	A.M.	Fast Days only. A.M.	Feast Days only. A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Buenos Ayres	....	6 30	7 10	7 45	8 30	9 30
Plaza Constitucion	....	6 40	7 30	8 00	8 40	9 40
North Barracas	....	6 48	7 38	8 08	8 48	9 48
South Barracas	....	6 51	7 40	8 11	8 51	9 51
Lomas de Zamora	6 50	....	....	....	....	....
Bursaco	4 15	....	....	....	....	....
Glew	4 35	....	....	....	....	....
San Vicente	4 55	....	....	....	....	....
Domselaar	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ferrari	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jeppener	....	....	....	....	....	....
Altamirano	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gandara	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chascomus	....	....	....	....	....	....

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Buenos Ayres	12 30	1 30	2 30	3 25	4 30	5 46
Plaza Constitucion	12 40	1 40	2 40	3 40	4 40	5 56
North Barracas	12 48	1 48	2 48	3 48	4 48	6 6
South Barracas	12 51	1 51	2 51	3 51	4 51	6 19
Lomas de Zamora	....	....	....	4 36	5 16	....
Bursaco	....	....	....	4 55	5 35	....
Glew	....	....	....	5 24	5 55	....
San Vicente	....	....	....	....	....	....
Domselaar	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ferrari	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jeppener	....	....	....	....	....	....
Altamirano	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gandara	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chascomus	....	....	....	....	....	....

RETURN.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A.M.	A.M.	Fast Days only. A.M.	Feast Days only. A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Chascomus	6 35	7 30	8 05	8 45	9 35	10 45
Gandara	6 45	7 40	8 15	8 55	9 45	10 55
Altamirano	6 53	7 48	8 23	9 03	9 53	11 03
Jeppener	6 56	7 51	8 26	9 06	9 56	11 06
Ferrari	....	....	....	....	....	....
Domselaar	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Vicente	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glew	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bursaco	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lomas de Zamora	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Barracas	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Barracas	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plaza Constitucion	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres	7 10	8 00	8 40	9 20	10 10	11 20

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chascomus	6 35	7 30	8 05	8 45	9 35	10 45
Gandara	6 45	7 40	8 15	8 55	9 45	10 55
Altamirano	6 53	7 48	8 23	9 03	9 53	11 03
Jeppener	6 56	7 51	8 26	9 06	9 56	11 06
Ferrari	....	....	....	....	....	....
Domselaar	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Vicente	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glew	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bursaco	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lomas de Zamora	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Barracas	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Barracas	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plaza Constitucion	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres	7 10	8 00	8 40	9 20	10 10	11 20

DEPARTS.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

EXCHANGE SALOON,
53 CALLE ZAVALA,
MONTEVIDEO.

The Proprietor of the above-named Establishment has the honor of advising his Friends and the Public in general that he has now opened the Summer Campaign, and is prepared to supply them with every possible delicacy, in the way of Ice Creams and Iced Drinks, and begs to refer them to the following list:—

COCKTAILS—
Brandy, Whisky, Gin, and Champagne.
PUNCHES—
Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Rum, West Indian, Barbadoes, St. Charles, Milk, Ramon, Claret, Sherry, Port Wine, Sauterne, and Champagne.
COBBLERS—
Sherry, Catawba, Hock, Claret, Sauterne, Whisky, and Champagne.
SMASHES—
Brandy, Gin, Whisky, and Mountainseer.
JULEPS—
Mint, Brandy, Gin, Whisky.
MISCELLANEOUS—
Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Rum, Sherry, Port, Claret, Sauterne, Bottles and Half Bottles of Ale, Draught Ale, Soda and Seltzer, Lunches, Stewed and Fried Oysters, Ice Creams, ☞ And all latest American, English, and French Drinks. ☜
51,1m,o10

SHIRTS, AT $450 THE DOZEN

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at $450 per Dozen, or $37½ Each.
Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from $35 to $65 Each.
Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at $550 per Dozen, or $46 Each.
Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at $420 per Dozen, or $35 Each.
Not less than Half a Dozen sold.
Reasonable reductions made on large sales, but all transactions for Cash only.
EDMOND DUMAS,
107 CALLE PERU, BUENOS AYRES,
Between Victoria and Potosi,
Next the Corner of Peru and Potosi.
4,xp,a7

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION.

Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c.
Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.
GOVERNMENT DELEGATE
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE.
Sr. D. Mariano Miro ..... President.
" Eduardo Lum ..... Vocal
" Enrique Ochoa ..... "
" Pedro Helterhoff ..... "
" José Martinez de Hoz "
CONSULTING COMMITTEE.
Sr. Don Antonio C. Cambaceres.
" Enrique Peltzer.
" Estanislao Frias.
" Edmundo von Seutter.
Dr Don Francisco Alcobendas.
DIRECTOR GENERAL.
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS
Sr. Don Jorge Terey.
BANKERS.
The Provincial Bank.
RESIDENCE.
Calle Piedad 118 [2nd. altos.]
Capital Subscribed—2,362,098 3o sil
Number of Polices—2168.
Bonds Purchased—632,68835 sil.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company.

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M. CABRERA HERMANO,
257—CALLE PIEDAD—257.

Itinerario de las Diligencias que se despachan por esta Agencia—
LA FAVORECIDA Para Lobos, Jueves y Domingos, regresa Viernes y Lunes; para el Saladillo, los Jueves, regresa los Lunes.
Empresarios—SANTAMARINA Y CA.
LA NACIONAL para la Capilla del Señor, sale los pares y regresa los nones.
Empresario—SGO. GUILLERMON.
LA URUGUAYANA para Navarro, sale los pares y regresa los nones.
Empresarios—DUFOUR HERMANOS.
EL COMERCIO para el Monte, sale de la estacion Jeppéner los 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, regresa los 4, 10, 16, 22, y 28.
Empresario—BALDOVINOS.
MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES para Giles y San Antonio de Areco, sale los 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, y 29 de cada mes, regresa los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, y 30.
Empresario—C. MERLINO.

Encomiendas hasta las 5, Correspondencia hasta las 10. 36,xp,Jy7

AL CARMEN DE LAS FLORES Y TAPALQUE.

Nuevas Mensajerias de la Invariable Portefia.
Correo Nacional—La Administracion, Rivadavia 441 y 443.
Por Moron, Cañuelas, Monte á las Flores, tren del Oeste. 2, 6, 12, 16, 22 y 26.
Regreso de las Flores por Moron y Cañuelas, 6, 9, 16, 19, 26 y 29.
Por el tren del Sud estacion Jeppener Monte Cuadrado. Puente Terrero, La Castorina, Once de Setiembre ó Las Flores, 3, 9, 15, 21, y 27.
Regreso de las Flores á Buenos Ayres por el tren del Sud, 6, 12, 16, 24 y 30.
NOTA—Los equipajes y encomiendas se reciben hasta las 4 de la tarde de la vispera.
Empresario—. MIGUEL M. LUPO.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES—Para la Capilla del Señor y Zárate—Servicio desde el 1.° de Octubre, Agencia Piedad 257—Salida para la Capilla todos los dias en el primer tren; regresa todos los dias. Zárate 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 y 30 de cada mes. Regresa 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 y 29.
Agencias, en Buenos Aires Piedad 257—Capilla D. Juan Suberbie—Zárate confiteria de los Sres. Echeverria.—Empresario
SANTIAGO GUILLERMON.
NOTA—El carruage que sale de esta los dias nones y regresa los dias pares, saldrá á las 4 de la mañana de la Capilla para llegar á Buenos Ayres á las 11 del dia. 167 | 6p o22

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW.

BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES:
Finest Quality; specially Mounted to stand Climate; £3 13s. 6d., £6 6s., and £8. 8s.
Power in Proportion to Price.
ALUMINIUM GLASSES:
Exremely Light, £10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s., and £18 18s.
The Large Glass, at £18 18s. (6 by 5 inches), is one of the most Powerful yet made.
TELESCOPES, ANEROID BAROMETERS, OPERA GLASSES, &c.

Address, with Remittance:—
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

CAUTION.
BURROW'S GLASSES bear their Name and Address y,a25

THE DIASTATIZED IRON,
FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM

THE DIASTATIZED IODINE,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

THE above is in the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.
By a scientific process of combining the Iron or the Iodide with Cress Seed, the valuable properties of the Iron or Iodine are fully developed, while the obnoxious parts are done away with, and the most delicate stomach can digest them with perfect ease.
Price 2/9.
SOLD AT ALL THE CHEMISTS.

Sole Agent for England and British Colonies—
CHARLES LANCE,
6 MONKWELL STREET, LONDON.

A Supply has been forwarded to Buenos Ayres by Steamer. 52p,1w,Jy28

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!
ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

A Sixpenny Bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will Dye 20 Yards of Ribbon in 10 Minutes.
Ask for—
JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES,
Magenta, Green, Canary, Purple, Pink, Orange, Crimson, Black, Cerise, Mauve, Violet, Brown, Scarlet, Blue.
Price Sixpence per Bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.
26p,1pf,s15

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDLICOTT & CO.

48 MAYPU AND 33 RECONQUISTA.

In order to meet the increasing demand for our Wines we beg to advise our Customers and the Public that we have opened a Branch Establishment at 48 Calle Maypu. Our Stock of Wines has been entirely renewed, and comprises the following choice Vintages:—

SPANISH WINES.
Superior Montillado .... Duff Gordon.
Do. do. .... F. Heald.
Table Sherry ..... Duff Gordon.
Do. ..... F. Heald.
Do. ..... Pemartin & Co.
PORTUGUESE WINES.
Superior Port .... Offley, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do. .... Sanderman & Co.
Do. Lisbon Port Medlicott & Co.
Do. Table Wine do.
Do. Collares Rod Wine ..... } do.
Do. Dry Lisbon 1st & 2nd qlty. } do.
Do. Bucellas, 1st and 2nd quality } do.
FRENCH WINES.
Chateau Larose .. } James Violet & Co., Bordeaux.
Saint Jullien ..... do. do.
Star Claret ..... do. do.
Haut Sauterne .... do. do.
Chateau Iquem .... do. do.
Do. Margeau .. do. do.
Do. Lafite .... do. do.
ALE AND PORTER.
An assortment of the following marks, in Pints and Quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., and Bass, always on hand.
BRANDIES.
J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.
CHAMPAGNE.
In pints and quarts of the well-known marks La Perte and Cliquot.

Besides the above they have always a supply of Reel Hollands, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Vinegar, and a large variety of other things.

BUENOS AYRES—
33 CALLE RECONQUISTA,
48 CALLE MAYPU
IN MONTEVIDEO—
104—CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO—104.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL FOR BOARDERS AND DAY PUPILS.

An English Lady of considerable experience in Teaching has opened an Academy for Young Ladies at 249 Calle Tacuari, where she will be happy to receive the daughters of respectable English and Argentine families, promising them all the advantages which experience and ability can give.
Languages—English, French, and Spanish, besides Drawing, Music, and Singing.
249—CALLE TACUARI—249.
196 | xp,m

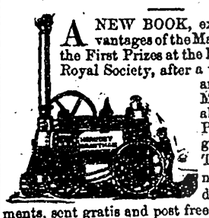
TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Charges are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista).

BRANDY,
WHISKY,
AND GIN
COCKTAILS,
On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers,
AT THE 'EXCHANGE,' 53 CALLE ZAVALE,
(Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO.
26,xp,a7

NOTICE TO FARMERS FOR THIS SEASON.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.



A NEW BOOK, explaining the advantages of the Machines that gained the First Prizes at the last Meeting of the Royal Society, after a whole week's trial among all the noted Makers; illustrating also the Royal First Prize Steam Engines and Steam Thrashing Machinery, as well as modern Farm Implements, sent gratis and post free by
HORNSBY & SONS,
GRANTHAM, ENGLAND.

AGENTS
May be appointed in Districts unrepresented.
6p,1pw,s10

Protection from Fire.
PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.
Light only on the Box.
The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.
Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide-boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.
BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round pield boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000.
&c.'s importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes.)
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, E.

DEAFNESS

ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.
49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré a Paris.
Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.
Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor pt. pd. 44 Rue D'Angouleme St. Honore, Paris. Prices 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.
Wholesale and Retail Agents—
W. CRANWELL,
30 Calle Rivadavia.

CONSUMPTION,
Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power.
DR. CHURCHILL'S
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

The following are the preparations used by most eminent members of the Medical Profession; in every country in the world, for the cure of the above complaints:—
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Soda,
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine,
and in cases where ferruginous preparations are required (chlorosis, anemia, etc.,) the
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Iron,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Magnese.
These valuable medicines have saved the lives of many consumptive patients. Even in the third stage their beneficial effects have been manifested frequently. In every instance, however far advanced in the disease, the patient will find a marked improvement, both in local and general symptoms. There will be observed a remarkable increase of nervous power, a better appetite, greater regularity of the bowels, better digestion, less cough, less expectoration, less susceptibility of catching cold, less perspiration at night, etc.
Dr. Churchill's Hypophosphites are sold, with directions for use, at four francs per bottle, in France, by Swann, Pharmacien, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris.
Agent at Buenos Ayres
W. CRANWELL,
Chemist,
1y,a21 Calle Rivadavia No. 30.

Saddles and Harness.

GEORGE SMITH,
151—STRAND, LONDON—151,
Next Door to Somerset House, London, England, Manufactures every description of Saddles and Harness, &c., &c., suitable for all parts of South America, of the Best Quality, and at very Moderate Charges.
All Sorts of Spanish and Mexican Bits, Spurs Bridle and Spur Furniture. 26p | 1pf | ja2,

NAVARRO VIOLA,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW;
Office in Buenos Ayres—
14 MAYPU, in charge of Dr Susviela
Office in Montevideo—149 CALLE ZAVALA
97,xp J1

JOHN THOMSON,
SHIPBROKER,
SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES.
OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BARCADO.
ROSARIO. 16,xp,s4

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.
101--Cangallo--103.
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.
The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.
The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.
The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.
Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.
P.P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.
Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.
Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.
P. P. Mauá & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS:—
MENDOZA (new).
LA PLATA (new). CORDOVA
URUGUAY, ADA,

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.
Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.
As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.
Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.
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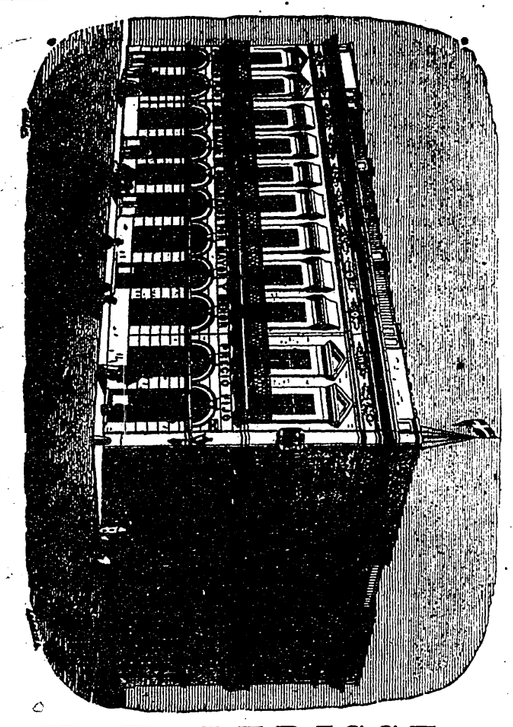

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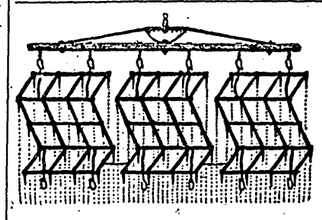

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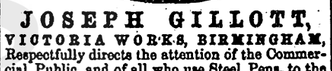

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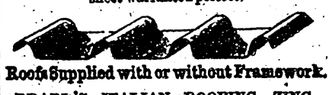

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